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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Short Week Waits on Trade

London Papers Attack U. S.

Cape Cod Child Is Kidnaped

Germany Saves Union Funds

France Works for Saar Favor

Turkey Merely Jails Moslems

CONGRESS will not pass the 30-hour-week labor law because it would interfere with President Roosevelt's program for freeing and stimulating world trade. Washington learns the reasons behind the apparent right-about-face on labor reform. The bill now before the House Labor Committee places an embargo on imports into the United States not produced under similar laws limiting labor to a 30-hour-week. Chairman Connery and organized labor demand retention of this feature. But it would nullify many proposed constructive accomplishments at the World Economic Conference. The President favors the short week—But he believes it more important that the wheels of world trade shall turn again.

* * *

Washington receives Guido Jung, Italy's Minister of Finance, who comes as personal representative of Premier Mussolini. He declares Italy will coöperate fully in the purposes of the Washington conferences, believing wise leadership can bring the world out of its troubles. Meanwhile Dr. Thomas LeBreton talks Argentina's views over with the President. From London comes news that the new British trade treaty with Argentina will leave it with very little money to spend anywhere but in Britain—But such news does not discourage world statesmen working for the common good.

* * *

London newspapers accuse the United States of breach of contract. The charge has to do with the refusal of the American Government to license the exporting of gold to cover principal and interest on government and other securities which are payable in the yellow metal. Sharp exception is taken to the indebtedness being met with paper dollars. The Financial Times and the Post lead in the censure. "It would be difficult to find a parallel for so unblushing and callous a breach of contract," says one. "Default has an ugly sound, but it is used deliberately in respect of this action," says the other—But, actually, neither London nor any other center expects the United States to default.

* * *

Cape Cod is terrorized by the kidnaping of a young schoolgirl. Margaret McMath, 11 years old, is whisked away from the Harwich Center school by a Negro chauffeur following a telephone message falsely purporting to come from the summer home of her well-to-do parents. The child's father, Neil C. McMath, and her grandfather, William R. Kales, Detroit steel magnate, issue appeals to the kidnapers to get in touch with them, promising immunity. An organized criminal gang, apparently, is responsible for this newest outrage against which a community has so little protection—Until communities organize to wipe out all organized crime.

* * *

Germany sees the trades unions, with 5,000,000 members, pass completely under government control. The surprise seizure of the headquarters of the unions by Nazi storm troopers is followed by the taking over of the labor banks and the cooperative stores and factories extending throughout Germany. Union members are assured that their savings and age pension funds will not be confiscated, but that every trend toward Social Democracy or the basic Marxism will be utterly stamped out. A Nazi communiqué tells the worker that, after three months, it should be perfectly clear to him that Hitler is his friend—Hitler is credited with giving him freedom and bread.

* * *

Is the rich Saar being won over or alienated by the Hitler régime in Germany? Energetic campaigning is going on in the district, which will decide by an approaching plebescite whether it goes to France, goes back to Germany or remains an independent territory, as at present, under the League of Nations. The Saar Socialists and Communists are stoutly against German control. But the district is largely Roman Catholic and this element is expected to be swayed by the final alignment of the German Roman Catholics with or against Hitlerism. France, which had believed the Saar lost to it, takes fresh hope—It jumps in to try to save the day.

* * *

Turkey softens in enforcing a decree for religious reform. Instead of the expected sentence of hanging, the 19 Moslem priests and muezzins who led the Feb. 4 revolt at Brusa against rendering their prayers in Turkish instead of Arabic are given one to two years of hard labor in prison. The court decision indicates a more lenient application of the law commanding the exclusive use of the Turkish tongue in Turkey. To the Moslems Tanri just isn't the same as Allah, and the Brusa mosque attendants chose to do what zealous religionists have done through the ages—They obeyed their faith in spite of the lash of the law.

Ancient Holy Robe Returned to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aligarh, India

A HOLY robe on which is inscribed the whole of the Koran, the sacred book of the Moslems, has been donated to the University of Aligarh, through the agency of Marquis of Lothian, former Undersecretary for India.

The robe was taken out of this country in 1857 at the time of the Indian Mutiny, and has been in the hands of an English family since that time. It was at the instigation of the family that Lord Lothian was enabled to return the robe.

Newspaper Goal Of Interpretation Offered Students

Rational Opinion Defended Against Vehemence by Missouri Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 3 — The newspaper of today cannot command public sentiment by mere vehemence as in the old days, but must depend on moving it by a rational interpretation of events, Mr. Henry Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star, told a group of editors, students and writers, here last night during the annual Journalism Week program at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Haskell is the author of most of the 28 articles that have just won for his newspaper the Pulitzer prize for the best editorial work during 1932.

Explaining how his paper has adapted its policies to a changing world and a more demanding public, Mr. Haskell challenged the older methods of editorial appeal which were centered largely in the wishes and opinions of the editor himself.

"Changes in social structure and mental outlook require corresponding changes in the methods by which a newspaper may hope to affect public opinion," he told his audience.

"The old time editor, accustomed to speak pontifically, has disappeared. He and his newspaper have had to become more tolerant."

Mr. Haskell cited the gradual loss of influence of newspapers in specific political elections. Enlightenment must now be practiced long in advance in building public opinion, he said.

"If the newspaper cannot command public sentiment by mere vehemence as in the old days, it must depend on moving it by a rational interpretation of events, both through editorial correspondence and straight editorials."

Calling attention to the Pulitzer awards as examples of the part of the press today in foreign affairs, Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, declared that it is an obligation of schools of journalism to train students to report what happens and ably interpret it. They must also be trained for participation in public affairs at home and abroad. Each time President Roosevelt appoints a journalist to a foreign post it is a recognition, he said, not only of a political obligation, but of the influence journalists exert on foreign affairs.

U. S. Awaits Ruling on Right To Share in League Mandates

Japan's Withdrawal Brings Up Question of Disposal of Mandated Pacific Islands in Which America Has Vital Interest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — Japan's declaration that it intends to hold on to its mandates in the Pacific even after withdrawal from the League of Nations has aroused renewed interest in the claim of the United States that it has a right to be consulted as to the disposal of mandated territories under the Covenant.

Although the United States is not a member of the League, it has always maintained that it has a right to be heard when decisions are being taken as to the future of former German colonies and Turkish territories which were distributed among the allied powers by the peace treaties of 1919.

The State Department at Washington as recently as July, 1932, reiterated its adhesion to what it describes as "the principle established in 1921—that the approval of the United States is essential to the validity of any determination which may be reached regarding mandated territories."

The basis of the American claim is that the territories which have become mandates were ceded by Germany to the allied and associated powers, and the United States was one of these powers. The fact that they have been assigned as mandates to powers other than the United States—the American Government having refused to act as mandatory over certain areas—does not, it is claimed, detract from the American title to part ownership in these territories.

The League has never recognized the validity of the American claim, but a certain degree of recognition has been given to it by some of the powers in treaties concluded with the United States Government. The League's Mandate Commission does not communicate its reports to Washington, but Great Britain and France make periodical reports to the United States on conditions in their mandates in cases where this procedure has been specifically arranged by treaty.

When the British mandate over Iraq was terminated last year, the United States took particular care to reiterate its claim with regard to

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Germany Placing Trade Unionism On State Basis

Stronghold of Marxism Razed in Opinion of Fascist Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 3—Germany's national revolution, after obtaining uniformity of its ideals in the political and cultural realm, now definitely enters economic spheres by its actions against trade unions

Official National Socialist occupation of the premises of "free" trade unions—namely, Social Democratic labor unions and the Workers Bank—the arrest of principal trade union leaders and confiscation of their literature, remove any possibility of resistance to the present government policy by workers. Appointment of a National Socialist as a commissioner to supervise a new trade union policy is already under discussion and on May 10 a great German workers' congress meets in the Prussian House of Lords under Chancellor Adolf Hitler's protectorate when the unity of German labor will be proclaimed.

"With one blow Marxism has been hurled from its last stronghold," Volkische Beobachter writes today.

All official statements emphasize that present attention is directed not against workers, but against Marxism which has been permitted to permeate the trade union movement.

It has been evident since Herr Hitler's assumption of power on Jan. 30 that fundamental changes in the existing German trade union movement was coming sooner or later. But the National Socialist action so suddenly after May Day celebrations caused general surprise.

Already it is clear that it is intended to establish new trade unions on a corporate basis as in Italy, giving the state supreme control.

"With this sudden action (seizure of the free trade union property) the second part in the national revolution is complete," Dr. Ley, organizer of this action, declares. He described the future development of trade as the ultimate unification of trade unionism under state control. The existing German labor movement Dr. Ley regards as a structure in which the two strongest supporters are the manual workers and the office workers, both of which must now be united in one labor front.

Official consolidation of the whole of German labor, guaranteeing financial security for all labor claims, together with the coming unity of the trade unions, Dr. Ley envisages as the foundation stone for the new corporate state.

Budget Practically Balanced For Next Year, Roosevelt Says

President Announces Reductions of More Than $1,000,000,000—To Press Remainder of His Program for an Early Adjournment of Congress

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Figuring on what he declared to be the most "hard-boiled" basis, President Roosevelt today announced that he had brought the federal budget for the next fiscal year practically into balance. His cuts have amounted to more than $1,000,000,000. Nothing quite so drastic has ever been recorded in American history.

At the same time, President Roosevelt pushes ahead with his plans for spending plenty of money to start business going again, but he puts these expenditures in a long term payment category, and includes interests, and amortization charges in his regular budget. Spending, he still declares, can justifiably be paid for when economic conditions return to normal, rather than be placed as an insuperable tax burden on the groaning taxpayer and overweighted industry, thus protracting the return of better business conditions.

What the President calls recurrent and normal expenditure for the next fiscal year will run, according to his latest estimate, roughly to about $2,320,000,000. Revenues from taxation, figuring at their blackest on the assumption that they come in only at the present rate, and that there is not the slightest improvement in business conditions, will amount to $2,200,000,000. Thus, on these figures calculated on the most realistic foundation, the budget is some $130,000,000 out of balance. The President refused to disclose any plans he may have for filling this remaining deficit—which is so relatively slight as to disturb nobody. But he did state that the revenues from beer taxation have been running well ahead of estimates placing them at $150,000,000 annually. Some of the deficit might be swallowed up from this source.

No "ifs" whatever have been included in his budget figures, President Roosevelt declared. Pressed by newspaper men to state that if business got better the budget would be balanced, the merry Chief Executive refused to make the slightest optimistic prediction. Instead he pulled a long face and demanded to know what would happen if con-

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Industry Told It Must Solve Own Problems

General Electric Head Urges Iron Hand Over All Business

Outlines Control Plan

Would Put Whole Field Under Self-Chosen Board With Dictatorial Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, put into words the hope of industry today that by a system of "self-imposed discipline and regulation" it can avoid legislation of the type of the Black 30-hour work week bill, and even secure modification of the antitrust law.

Addressing the first general session of the twenty-first annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Swope outlined a national plan for the individual self - government of industries through a system of trade associations, bound together at the top by a national economic council which would integrate the whole field of private industry on a voluntary basis to fit into the social and welfare policies of government.

Mr. Swope's speech shared with that of Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the National chamber, place of honor at the opening sessions, and coincided with a host of papers and addresses that filled a score of luncheon, round table and evening conferences.

Points Way to Future

They came on the heels of an address delivered by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before the American section of the Internation Chamber of Commerce, urging lowered tariff barriers. The Hull statement precipitated further discussions today, in which Mr. Lucius R. Eastman, president of Hills Brothers Company, New York, sharply attacked a report prepared for one of the chamber's round tables.

Mr. Swope's keynote speech today brought definitely into the open the subject uppermost in the thoughts of many visiting business men of how industry can voluntarily meet the challenge of the changing times without finding itself bound into rigid molds by legislative enactment. The need is for stabilization, Mr. Swope declared, and business must decide whether it will organize itself for that objective or have organization forced upon it by government.

"The attitude of the public and all evidences of legislation indicate," said Mr. Swope, "that if industry can find a basis of agreement within itself, and move in the direction of self-imposed discipline and regulation, an opportunity will be given it to demonstrate how effective and constructive its leadership can be."

Would Organize Business

Mr. Swope proposed greatly strengthened trade associations that should exact a fourfold pledge from all member firms: first, subscription to a strict code of ethics; second, uniform cost accounting with periodical reports to stockholders and government; third, comprehensive plans for protection of employees, and fourth, "that each association shall endeavor to stabilize employment as much as possible, by requiring that each member shall either give assurance of employment, or, in the absence of that, build up reserves for periods of unemployment, to be contributed to by employees and employer."

Mr. Swope's speech represents the thought of many chamber leaders who are seeking to forestall government action by a new national business set-up eliminating cut-throat competition and stabilizing wages, hours and employment against cyclical variations. A committee in the Senate under Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, is now working out a plan in the same direction, it is learned.

After Mr. Swope's address, one of the highlights of the day was the fight for lowered tariffs opened by Mr. Eastman in the round table conference on Foreign Commercial Policy, following the address by Cordell Hull, the night before. Mr. Eastman is American member of the economic committee of the League of Nations, though he stated he spoke unofficially.

Attacked Isolation

He attacked America's policy of "economic isolation" and did not mince disapproval of the report of the Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee, which was before the meeting.

"The United States," he declared, "at the present time can pursue one of two policies: either adopt a policy which will increase rather than decrease our isolation from the rest of the world—that is, take the attitude that we are able to be self-contained and have as little to do with the rest of the world as possible—or adopt the opposite policy looking toward a more active part in international situations. Personally, I feel that the first attitude is wrong from almost every point of view."

The committee report, which he hotly attacked, would commit the chamber if adopted, he asserted, to supporting the present tariff structure.

"The report," he charged, "carries no suggestion of the fact which is generally conceded that the adop-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Tanneries Reopen With Adjustment Of Leather Strike

Nearly 6000 Workers in Peabody, Salem, Lynn and Danvers Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 3—Tanneries in Peabody, Salem, Lynn and Danvers renewed operations today after six weeks of idleness as nearly 6000 striking workers reached a satisfactory agreement with manufacturers at a conference yesterday.

To Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn and Judge Daniel C. Manning of Salem goes much of the credit for the settlement of the protracted dispute which reached a riotous climax earlier in the week. It was these men's peace plans which representatives of leather workers and manufacturers finally accepted on a modified basis.

The most stubbornly contested point seems to have been won by manufacturers who insisted from the start that the leather workers' protective organization be separated from the shoe workers' organization. Workers finally acceded in this respect. Mr. Michael Cochrane, workers' representative, declared last night that tannery workers had formed a union of their own.

Among the provisions of the accepted program of the two Mannings are the following terms:

"Immediate return of the strikers to work and discharge of strike-breakers.

"A 48-hour week with overtime on a straight-time basis.

"Acceptance by both sides of the minimum wage scale filed with the State Board of Labor and Industries, April 12.

"Submission to the State Board of Arbitration of controversies which cannot be adjusted between manufacturers and the union."

Chinese Traders In U. S. to Finance Chicago Exhibits

Nanking Accepts Offer to Find Funds for Held-Up Art Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Government at Nanking has received an offer from Chinese merchants in the United States to finance a Chinese industrial and art exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The Government, which had withdrawn financial support from the exhibit on account of extraordinary expenses, has accepted the offer.

A representative collection of modern and ancient art objects, handicrafts and manufactured goods had been gathered in Shanghai to send to Chicago before the Government withdrew the necessary financial support. The Sino-Japanese dispute and the anti-Communist drive required all funds the Government could spare, according to the official explanation.

An effort was made to raise the necessary money from merchants in China, but this was unsuccessful. Chinese in the United States, hearing of the committee's position, cabled offering to guarantee the money needed to exhibit China's products according to original plans. The collections, which had not yet been broken up, are therefore being prepared for shipment to Chicago.

Chicago Back Taxes Pour Into Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 3—Collection of delinquent taxes here has been speeded up considerably as authorities prepared to take advantage of the new state law permitting them to take receivership action against income-producing properties on which back taxes are due, and apply the income to the tax bills.

As a result of this new weapon the tax authorities have over the big delinquent taxpayers, daily receipts jumped almost immediately. From an average of about $80,000 a day, tax receipts on April 26, the first day the new law was in effect, effect, jumped to $155,815, and on succeeding days rose to $178,239, then to $183,440, and over the week-end rose to $512,272.

At this rate, authorities were hopeful that a new taxpaying movement was under way and the delinquencies would soon be considerably reduced, yielding much needed funds to the local governments for payment of back salaries and other obligations.

Mexico to Utilize Irrigation System Of Ancient Mayas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A complete storage and canalized irrigation system, constructed hundreds of years ago by Mayan engineers, is to be put into use again in the Uxmal region of Yucatan, under the direction of the Mexican Government.

Report of the intricate network of underground canals in the irrigation structure, which he says is superior to that of the ancient Egyptians, was made by Eduardo Marquina, architect for the Department of Archæology of the Ministry of Education, who has just returned from an inspection trip of the Mayan ruins in the Yucatan area.

Mr. Marquina, accompanied by Jose Reygadas Vertiz, head of the pre-Hispanic monument division of the ministry, made the trip to inspect the reconstruction work which has been carried on by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, on contract with the Mexican Government.

The Carnegie contract expires this year and the visit was to determine if the work already done and the work which remains to be done, will justify renewal of the contract for rebuilding of the ruins during another 10-year period. The officials indicated that their recommendations will be for renewal of the contract.

The reservoirs were lined with waterproofed stone and plaster, as were the aqueducts and branch canals and drainage channels. By this method the ancient Mayas of the region were able to capture the waters of the heavy rainy season and obtain a supply for the rest of the year. In recent times the canals have become clogged from disuse and the reservoirs, which still hold water, have become overgrown with weeds and infested with mosquitoes and other insects. Authorities have been prevailed upon to clean these and provide a regular water supply. This is to be done as soon as the engineering preliminaries are prepared.

Trade Conference Invitations Sent To 66 Countries

American Plan for Tariff Truce Summarized in League's Message

GENEVA, May 3 (AP)—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations issued invitations today to 66 countries to attend the World Economic Conference in London June 12.

Fifty-six of these countries are members of the League and 10 are outside, including the United States and Brazil.

The invitations also called attention to America's tariff truce proposals.

In this connection the invitations say:

"The United States delegation intends to ask the participating governments to join in an agreement or understanding to be carried out in good faith providing that all governments should refrain during the period of this truce from creating or making any material and upward modifications in tariff rates and from imposing any new restrictions or enhancing any existing restrictions against the importation of goods which would give domestic producers an additional advantage compared with foreign producers.

"Furthermore, this truce would provide that the governments should agree to introduce no additional direct or indirect subvention or expansion of their export industries, or any discriminatory trade methods or any additional measures to promote dumping, etc."

Public Power System Defended at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 3—Strong opposition to permitting the Beauharnois Power Corporation to return to private hands, as proposed by certain Montreal interests, was voiced in Parliament yesterday by Mr. E. J. Garland, Farmer member for Bow River, Alberta.

Mr. Garland thought that Beauharnois, which got into financial and political difficulties two years ago, forcing the Federal Government to come to its rescue, should be expropriated by the Dominion and operated for the benefit of the country as a whole. He was utterly opposed, he said, to allowing the Holt interests (through the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company) to obtain control of the corporation.

The Alberta representative declared that the House should not remain quiescent while a matter so essential to the public welfare was at stake. It was estimated, he pointed out, that the power would net $750,000 a year, and he felt that such profits under public ownership could be applied toward the completion of the great waterways system. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, said that he would make a statement in regard to the matter in due course.

Roosevelt Gains Full Power Over Currency of U. S.

House Passes Inflation Bill and Only Formal Action Remains

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—An inflation majority in the House today swept aside Republican opposition to place in the hands of President Roosevelt the extraordinary power to manipulate American currency almost at will.

By vote of 307 to 86 the lower chamber concurred in the triple-controlled inflation amendment to the farm relief bill conferring discretionary authority on the President to devalorize the dollar; to issue Treasury notes or "greenbacks" to the extent of $3,000,000,000 and to accept in silver, at 50 cents an ounce, foreign debt payments to the extent of $200,000,000.

Immediately before the roll call on the inflation features of the bill, the 34 amendments to the agricultural section were referred to conference without the formality of a division.

Only Formality Remains

Although formal enactment of the controlled inflation proposal must await final Senate and House agreement on the agricultural amendment the sensational grant of currency manipulation power is now in fact concluded so far as Congress is concerned and it is merely a question of a few days before the President will actually have in his hands the most complete inflationary control over the nation's currency that has ever been conferred on a Chief Executive of the United States.

Voting in the affirmative were 273 Democrats, 30 Republicans and four Farmer-Laborites. In the negative were 79 Republicans and seven Democrats.

With the outcome never in doubt and all opposition futile in the face of the Adminstration's huge majority, Republicans nevertheless put up a stiff fight during the debate yesterday and employed all available strategies to delay and to secure an opportunity to dissect the triple inflation feature of the bill.

Republicans State Stand

Sounding the keynote of the opposition, the Republican leader, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, read to the House excerpts from President Roosevelt's campaign speeches and from the Democratic platform, pledging both to the maintenance of sound currency. Then turning to the Democratic benches he said:

"The kind of money you propose to authorize in this bill is not the kind of money your President stood for in his campaign nor the kind your party declared for in its platform. Your present Speaker also declared himself plainly against fiat money on the floor of this House less than a year ago. Gentlemen, these are the words of your own leaders. I leave the conclusion to you."

For Democrats, Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, floor leader, accepted the challenge of inconsistency with the argument that the dollar today is not sound money but grossly deflated money and that the very pledges of Mr. Roosevelt and the party to maintain sound money today demanded action to restore the dollar to its proper level.

Puts It Back on Republicans

"The gentleman from New York," he declared, "gives the very reason why every man in this House including himself should vote for this bill. There is no reason why the President should not be given the authority to bring down this unprecedented value of the dollar to the point where it is sound currency."

The bonus issue was injected into the debate by Representative Carol L. Beedy (R.) of Maine who declared that a paragraph in the bill as now drafted would permit the President to pay off the soldiers bonus in full.

Representative Wright Patman (D.) of Texas, ardent advocate of bonus payment, denied that this could be done.

Back Alley Fair Brings Air of Baghdad To Colorful Display in Back Bay Area

Baghdad came to Boston today. Staid and respectable back yards that throughout the year yielded their daily toll to the dust man and rag picker were transformed into bazaars of Samarkand. Prosaic fences went riotiously far-eastern under exotic awnings and blossomed out in festoons of toy baloons. Futuristic cats perched atop their sober railings against a background of flaring colors. Over the Caravan routes of Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street flivvers and motortrucks brought their collected treasures to the Back Alley Fair staged by the New England Farm and Garden Association, off Exeter Street.

Yet all was not as far-eastern as the colorful settings might suggest. There was, for instance, a Caledonia Market, designed to coax the loose shopping change from the thrifty housekeeper. Shoes, ships and sealing-wax, if not on display, were suggested by the variety of oddments on sale which ranged from a pair of Dresden china candlesticks along the whole gamut of human needs and uses to a set of second-hand golf clubs.

There was an herb garden and produce market where the practical appeal of cauliflowers, cucumbers and carrots vied with the magical glamor of names that evoked memories of rue, rosemary and asphodel.

"Hot dogs" were served in another booth, a latticed retreat that somehow mixed the savor of "hot dogs and mustard" with the atmosphere and fragrance of the nineties. Fortune tellers sat in front of their tented cubicles, adding to the atmosphere if not impressing the beholder with their ability to mutter and peep. Mother Goose and ultra-modernity, maple sugar and myrrh were blended inextricably and fascinatingly, for though Baghdad had come to Boston, Boston was still clinging to 1933.

The proceeds from the fair are used by the Farm and Garden Association for the purpose of assisting the woman on the New England farm to find a market for her handiwork. The association guides the farm woman in her work and then helps her to find her market. Much of the material sold at the Back Alley Fair is the handiwork of these farm women.

Shattuck Indorses $25,000,000 Ely Plan

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, Boston attorney, treasurer of Harvard College and former outstanding Republican authority on finance in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in a letter to Gov. Joseph B. Ely made public today, emphatically indorses the Governor's plan to raise $25,000,000 in taxes other than from real estate sources.

"The credit of many of our cities and towns, including Boston, is at the breaking point. Even with all reasonable economies, their budgets cannot be brought down to a figure within the ability of real estate to pay. Values are decreasing, and tax delinquencies are increasing.

"Boston should have relief to the extent of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in addition to any relief which can be obtained through saving and through the proposed use of a part of the cemetery funds and a lengthening of the pension sinking fund. About $25,000,000 in new taxes apportioned among cities and towns would go far toward meeting this need."

Governor Ely conferred today with the presiding officers of the Legislature and committee chairmen on his taxation program.

O'Connor Approved

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP) — The nomination of Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor of California to be Comptroller of the Currency yesterday was approved by the Senate Finance Committee and ordered reported to the Senate.

Hungary to Circulate Paprika Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The world is to be encouraged to acquire the taste for paprika. The mildly pungent flavor of this famous Hungarian condiment is having a publicity campaign conducted in its interests.

Hungarian paprika is considered the best in the world, and in the kitchens of Budapest it is a prime favorite. It is an indispensable part of national dishes known as "paprikás" and "gulyás."

But lately there has been too much paprika. The trees of Szeged have yielded more than their usual quantity of fruit. Over 400 carloads were raised the last year and since Hungary itself cannot consume more than 240 carloads and could not export more than 120, 40 carloads have been going begging.

The spectacle of these 40 carloads, however, has stirred the imagination of the authorities. A plan has been devised whereby the Government may set aside 2,000,000 pengö with which to buy up all the paprika, form a state monopoly, and set to work to organize paprika propaganda throughout the world.

Kansas City Exceeds 'Renovize' Job Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3—The vigorous spirit of Kansas City came to the fore again in a sweeping victory for the renovizing campaign, and the work is not yet finished. Far exceeding their expectations, leaders in the campaign have reported pledges totaling $5,709,275, which is almost $1,750,000 beyond their original quota of $4,000,000.

The campaign still will carry on. Mr. Joseph F. Porter Jr., campaign chairman, has announced the drive would continue until every property owner in the city had been solicited, until the maximum amount of new work possible has been pledged. Thousands of property owners remain to be interviewed.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot has something to say on the question of whether the world needs American leadership or international cooperation. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

"The Family Spending Plan" series begins on today's Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish will no doubt find use for the article with its translation into Spanish on the Home Forum page.

The inside back page brings another adventure with that illustrious squirrel of Boston Common, Mr. Roger P. Scroggins.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and another Editor's Puzzle.

Once Only Hobby Stamp Collecting Now Big Business

Millions of Philatelists Keep Thousands of Dealers Busy

How a hobby became a business maker is illustrated by developments in the stamp-collecting field, in which millions of American philatelists participate.

When a new commemorative stamp was issued on April 19, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of George Washington's proclamation of peace at Newburgh, N. Y., ending the American Revolution, hundreds of dealers rushed to the historic city where the stamps first were issued to purchase specimens in various forms for their customers. And this happens every time a new commemorative stamp appears.

Such times are boom periods in the stamp business, Mr. Charles A. Davis, president of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston, one of the largest philatelic clubs in the country, said. In order to send out all the first-day covers on the first day of issue, the dealers hire clerks to affix stamps to the cachet envelopes.

Reached Great Volume

That this business has reached a great volume may be realized in the fact that approximately 250,000 first-day covers were mailed from Newburgh. For days before April 19, dealers and their assistants were busy devising cachets to suit the tastes of their customers.

These historical cachets have increased greatly in number under the influence of the George Washington bicentennial year. To commemorate important events in which Washington took part, cachets were issued in various parts of the country.

The present year also has witnessed several cachets, including those issued by the Boston Cachet-Cover Committee. Boston has conducted a particularly successful series, the latest of which was a group of 12 issued in connection with Patriots' Day. Although the Boston cachets have not been a great source of profit, they have kept several persons busy designing them. They have been issued to commemorate historic events in an inexpensive manner. Baltimore, Md., now is doing the same thing.

The Federal Government has reaped a harvest through the work of the philatelists. According to Mr. Davis, stamp collectors buy from $200,000 to $300,000 worth of stamps each year from the philatelic division of the Post Office Department. This sum represents almost a clear profit for the Government, inasmuch as these stamps immediately disappear into collections, never to appear for postage. In addition they give employment to several persons at the bureau.

The expenses of the Washington Bicentennial were completely defrayed by philatelists who bought millions of the special stamp issues.

Old Issues Valued

But not all the stamp business has to do with new issues, although one company in New York deals only in new issues from various nations. Old issues, specimens of which sometimes reach huge values, occupy most of the time of the dealers, thousands of whom have a year-round business serving collectors. In addition, the stamp hobby supports several magazines, on which employment is fairly large.

Mr. Davis, who also is vice-president and director of the Central New England Stamp Club Association and an officer in several other clubs, is one of Boston's oldest philatelists. For 40 years he has "hoarded" issues from all over the world, until now he has about 100,000 stamps of 32,000 varieties.

In addition, Mr. Davis has collected approximately 12,000 coins and medals of various types in the last 15 years. In this collection he has a complete set of Washington coins and medals and hundreds of Lincoln pieces. He has a large store of first-day covers, including one mailed from the U. S. S. Constitution from Long Beach, Calif., during the recent earthquake.

The enjoyment which he has derived from both collections, Miss Davis avowed, has more than equaled the money he has spent on them, which he estimates amounts to about $28,000.

In monetary value, he said, his coin collection probably would yield more, for he can always receive as much as he has paid for the coins, while this is not always so in connection with stamps.

The chief value in stamp collecting, he added, is the pleasure one derives from the hobby. It is a relaxation from the daily rush of business.

Mr. Davis has been instrumental in interesting many persons in the hobby. Practically every week some of his most valued stamps and coins are on exhibition at some club. Through his participation in the activities of the Central New England Stamp Club Association, he has "pepped" up many clubs which were about to disband.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Mother's Day Proclamation

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt by proclamation today called for observance of Mother's Day on May 14, urging that everything be done this year "for the relief and welfare of mothers and children who may be in need of the necessities of life."

In doing this he followed the special request of the Senate, expressed in recent resolution. The proclamation follows:

Whereas by House Joint Resolution 263, approved and signed by President Wilson on May 8, 1914, the second Sunday in May of each year has been designated as Mother's Day for the expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country; and

Whereas Senate Resolution 16, adopted May 1, 1933, states that "there are throughout our land today an unprecedentedly large number or mothers and dependent children who, because of unemployment or loss of their bread earners, are lacking many of the necessities of life," and the President of the United States is therein authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling these matters to the attention of our citizens on Mother's Day this year.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue my proclamation calling upon our citizens to express on Mother's Day, Sunday, May 14, 1933, our love and reverence for motherhood:

(a) By the customary display of the United State flag on all government buildings, homes and other suitable places;

(b) By the usual tokens and messages of affection to our mothers; and

(c) By doing all that we can through our churches, fraternal and welfare agencies for the relief and welfare of mothers and children who may be in need of the necessities of life.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

'China and Japan' Drama Produced By League Group

Full coöperation in the aims of the World Monetary and Economic Conference at London, substantial reduction in armaments and ratification of the World Court protocols by the United States Senate during the present session are among the major purposes of the National League of Nations Association, Mr. Philip C. Nash, national director of the organization, declared last night.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts branch, in the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, Mr. Nash said that the organization's program calls for the introduction of a bill in Congress providing for American membership in the League of Nations. Also it is striving for "immediate regularization of the relationship of the United States with the League, to avoid the uncertainty and delays incident to the present anomalous situation."

As a climax to the meeting, which lasted through the afternoon and evening, an excellent dramatization of "China and Japan before the League of Nations" was staged. The drama, the work of Sir Herbert B. Ames and Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, was adapted from official documents connected with the events from 1931-1933.

Among the cast were: Sir Herbert B. Ames, former financial director of the League Secretariat, as the Earl of Lytton; Mr. Courtney Crocker as Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese League delegate; Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau of Boston, as Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese League delegate; Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Harvard, as Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, and Mr. Leonard Cronkhite, trustee of the World Peace Foundation, as Mr. Henry L. Stimson. Members of the Lytton inquiry commission and other league delegates were impersonated by prominent educators and business men.

Boston Man Awarded Sculpture Fellowship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Mr. Daniel Boza of Cleveland, Ohio, received the annual fellowship award for painting at the American academy in Rome here yesterday, and the award in sculpture went to Mr. Robert F. P. Amendola of Boston, Mass. The estimated value of each award is $5000.

Mr. Boza is a student at the Cleveland School of Art and Mr. Amendola is studying at the Yale School of Fine Arts. Honorable mentions for painting went to Mr. Michael A. Sarisky of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Edward H. Dunlap of Plymouth, Ind., and for sculpture to Mr. Reuben Robert Kramer of Baltimore, Md. The works submitted by 50 competitors in painting and 18 in sculpture are on view all this week at the Grand Central Art Galleries.

Boston Art Notes

Walter E. Campbell

At the Casson Galleries in Copley Square, there are pictures by Mr. Walter E. Campbell, architect. In the course of a season we have many occasions to comment upon the pictorial enterprises of architects. Mr. Campbell seems more consistent, and may we say, persistent than most of the others, making pictures as a serious pursuit, and not as a relief from constructional activity.

To the visitor, the first outstanding feature is the medium. Mr. Campbell employs the tempera mode of painting. To be sure, the word, tempera, as used today has not the full connotation of the past. The Renaissance masters painted in tempera when they made their pigment adhere to the wall surface with some gelatinous substance such as egg yolk, or size, a binding material, in other words, which was anything but oil. Because of rapid drying it was necessary to apply it quickly and aptly. Today, the egg yolk is not employed. The color is purchased dry and the binding medium is already mixed in it by the manufacturer. Generally, only water is added for its final use. The advantage over water color is in the opacity, the uniformity of the wash and the greater intensity of color, which can be determined more dependably by the performer. It is used commonly in commercial posters.

Mr. Campbell's pictures have the more fully saturated hue. The areas are painted in uniformly in slabs of tone. He maintains clearly the relative gradations. The opacity of the washes lends tranquillity to the general mood, permits a well-regulated design which is not interrupted with numerous variations, glints of light, modulations—in other words with the characteristics which convey life and movement in the more transparent medium of aquarelle. The painter has a good sense of design. His drawing is accurate and painstaking. The small gable-roofed houses, generally of a good weathered red, are meticulously shaped, in contrast with generalized handling of trees and landscape.

Mr. Campbell leads the eye into the picture with a good firm diagonal which has the decisive effect of the beat of a conductor's baton.

D. A.

Molting

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Trade School To Hold 'Open House'

Work done by boys in the Boston Trade School, from airplane repairing to scholastic accomplishments, will be on display tomorrow when the entire school will be open for inspection.

All shops in the school will be running from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. In the airplane service shop visitors will see a government plane overhauled, the work including covering the fuselage and overhauling the motor. The sheet metal department will show all sorts of sheet petal work.

The plumbing department will be in operation showing joint wiping, soldering, the use of cutting and threading equipment and the like. Other departments which will exhibit their work includue the automobile section, the painting department, cabinet making division, radio department, machine shop, welding shop, masonry department and the drawing rooms. The library will exhibit samples of the academic work.

Arab-Jewish Affair Discussed at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3—Social and political conditions in Palestine were presented at Yale University today in a report from Mr. Robert C. Dentan, research fellow who now is studying in Jerusalem. The report discusses the conflict between the Arabs and the Jews, the problems which confront the British Government.

"Jerusalem is full of building activity, fine new houses and shops," Mr. Dentan says. "The biggest thing is, of course, the new Y. M. C. A., advertised, and rightly so, as the most luxurious in the world. Much criticism has been directed at it from all sides. The luxury seems to erect a false standard for the youth of a country, which has always been excessively poor. However, I have no doubt that it will prove an asset to the community as a cultural center and a means for establishing friendly relations among the members of the various communities."

Apple Blossom Fête Held

WINCHESTER, Va., May 3 (AP)—This valley realm, in holiday dress, today acclaimed a new ruler, Miss Françoise May, daughter of the Belgian Ambassador, who came to preside over the two-day apple blossom festival. Thirty-two princesses from as many colleges in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, attended the queen, and the Massanutten Military Academy cadets of Woodstock acted as a guard of honor.

Ransom Demands Awaited by McMath For Girl's Return

HARWICHPORT, Mass., May 3 (AP)—Developments in the search for 10-year-old Margaret McMath, kidnaped from her school here yesterday, were indicated today when police officers in charge of the investigation were summoned to the home of the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil C. McMath.

Mr. Ernest Bradford, state detective in charge of the Cape Cod district, State Detective Albert Brouillard, associated with him in the search, and Chief of Police E. E. Hall were called by the child's father, who previously had announced his willingness to accede to any demands of the kidnapers.

At his request the police had cleared the grounds about the McMath home so that the captors of the child might seek contact with the parents without interference, and Mr. Bradford had consented to a 48-hour delay on the part of the police before any active effort should be launched.

Before going to the McMath home, Mr. Bradford said several "leads" had been reported but none had been found of any consequence. He was reticent in talking with newspaper men and said:

"I don't want this case tried in the newspapers as the Lindbergh case was."

Mr. McMath had announced his desire to coöperate in every way with the abductors, declaring his sole interest was the safe return of the child. He made clear his willingness to pay any ransom demanded, although police said they knew of no ransom demand or note having been received. Mr. McMath, however, attributed the kidnaping solely to a desire for money, as he said he knew of no other motive.

Twelve state police and six police cruising cars and eight local police were engaged in the investigation today. The state police were under the command of Lieut. James Hughes who said that no plan of action had been mapped out.

Legion Urges Care Of War-Disabled Men

A plea that adequate care be given all real war-disabled veterans, despite recent changes in veterans' payments, was contained in a message sent to President Roosevelt yesterday by the Crosscup-Pishon Post, Boston advertising men's unit of the American Legion.

The message said that the Post is disturbed by indications that real hardship will be caused these veterans because of the adjustment. While believing the President had no intention of causing these men undue financial or mental distress, the Post felt it "should express its sentiments to the President of the United States to emphasize the importance of acting as promptly as possible in the reorganization of veterans' affairs to the end that no real war-disabled veteran shall be caused unnecessary distress during this period of adjustment."

Oklahoma Sales Levy To Aid School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Oklahoma schools, handicapped by lack of revenue and facing drastic curtailment even in large cities next year, will have additional funds provided by a sales tax of 2 per cent on articles except-ing food and clothing below a certain price. There will also be a 20 per cent tax on cigarettes under bills passed by the Oklahoma Legislature.

Distribution of the revenues estimated at $12,000,000 a year will be as follows: 50 per cent into a common school fund to be distributed on a scholastic enumeration basis, to reduce ad valorem taxes; 17 per cent to the common school equalization fund; and 30 per cent to a common school fund, also to be distributed on a scholastic enumeration basis, for the retirement of outstanding warrants. The remaining 3 per cent goes for enforcement.

Jury Convicts Four On Election Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—The fourth verdict of guilt on indictments obtained by the New York County district attorney's office in the inquiry into charges of vote frauds in the election here last November, was had yesterday in the conviction of four more Manhattan election inspectors by a Supreme Court jury.

The defendants included two women, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Democrat, and Mrs. Blanche S. Marcus, Republican. The others were Mr. Charles B. Vreeland, Democrat, chairman of a local election board, and Mr. Morris Marks, Republican. All were on duty in the first election district of the Nineteenth Assembly District and were found guilty of willful neglect of duty, with an extra charge against Mr. Vreeland for filing a false statement of votes. Pending sentence tomorrow, Justice Daniel V. McNamee of the Supreme Court continued bail of $1000 each, for the two women defendants, but committed their co-defendants to the Tombs.

Belfast to Build Motor Liners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—An important order for two large, fast, high-class refrigerated motor-cargo liners has been placed with Messrs. Harland and Wolff by the Shaw Savill and Albion Company of London. Both ships will be of about 12,000 tons with 500,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space. They are intended for the New Zealand trade via the Panama Canal.

'Obesity' Held Up as Warning to Women Against Beer Drinking

W. C. T. U. Official Attacks Brewery Statements and Declares Beer 'a Pass Key to Alcoholism'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 3—A warning to women not to allow the brewers to make beer drinkers of them was given today by Mrs. Margaret Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., from headquarters here.

"The present legal beer, lower in alcoholic content than the limit set by Congress, contains less alcohol than will be found in beer a few months hence," said Mrs. Munns, "Brewers are evidently feeling their way and are slyly trying to make new alcohol drinkers out of young women. Women should fight shy of beer; it is a pass key to alcoholism."

A previous warning to women put out by the W. C. T. U., stating "beer makes fat," brought forth a counter statement from the brewers, the temperance organization notes. The brewers' replies were inconsistent, however, the W. C. T. U. finds. First the brewers said, "Beer has no food value and cannot make fat"; then, when the W. C. T. U. made window displays showing how many groceries could be bought with the dollar spent for beer, the wet answer as quoted by the W. C. T. U. was "don't mind that, beer itself is food."

"Now which statement is right?" continues the temperance group. "For 40 years the brewers claimed that beer was 'liquid food.' Rotund beer drinkers were held up as ideal physical specimens, but when we warn women about obesity from beer the Wahl Institute of Brewery Technology in Chicago claims that beer does not make fat because there are only 92 calories in a 10-ounce stein, of which 54 are in the alcohol and 38 in the other components.

"Evidently the brewers are trying to make beer drinkers of women, but medical science does not recommend beer as a slenderizer.

"The brewers say beer 'in moderation' will not cause fat. We claim that continued use of beer frequently turns 'moderate drinkers' into tremendous drinkers, consuming large quantities of beer and in addition large quantities of food, often to the point of gluttony.

"Beer drinkers are inclined to lethargy. This accounts for some of the obesity, fatty infiltrations, especially of the liver and heart, seen particularly among persons who consume large quanties of beer."

Four States Check Up Toll From Tornadoes

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3 (AP)—Wind-torn communities in four Mississippi Valley states today counted losses in the millions from tornadoes that killed more than 50 persons. Estimates of damage from destruction through Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Illinois above $2,000,000 and at least 500 were reported injured. Thousands were homeless.

The regular army, national guard, Red Cross and volunteer relief workers coöperated to aid the hardest hit areas. Louisiana reported 29 dead, Arkansas 11, Mississippi 7 and Illinois 5.

General Fireproofing Orders

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 3—General Fireproofing Company has been awarded a $500,000 contract for furnishing metal furniture and steel office equipment to the Federal Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

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Maiden Voyage MAY 10th To Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
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1933's new travel value . . . your own new and mighty liner—the S. S. *Washington!* Last year we brought you the magnificent *Manhattan* . . . and now present her great sister ship, the *Washington.* In every cabin, in every public room of the new S. S. *Washington*—new standards of travel comfort! Real beds in every cabin—no berths! Seven broad passenger decks . . . smart shops, beauty parlor, gymnasium and pool. Here are the low minimum rates—planned to suit your 1933 pocketbook: Cabin Class—$151 one way, $287 round trip; Tourist Class—$102.50 one way, $182 round trip; Third Class—$77 one way, $135.50 round trip.

See your local agent. He knows travel values.

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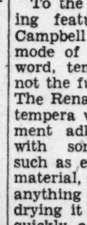

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Merely send us a label from a 1½ lb. Karo can, with your name and address and we will promptly mail the free pouring spout to you—postpaid . . . Address—Corn Products Refining Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

NEW SUMMER ROUND TRIP EXCURSION fares . . . NOW COVER ALL NEW ENGLAND
Effective MAY 1st . . .
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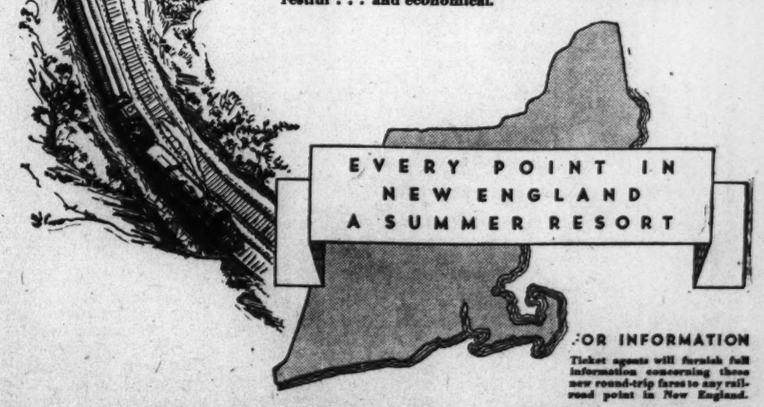
Fast trains are ready to speed you to your favorite pleasure spot—for *all* New England is now one vast "excursion center," reached at low round-trip fares on all regular trains. No matter where you want to vacation in New England you can now make the trip at low cost. Tickets good in Pullman cars at regular fares.

LEAVE WHEN YOU PLEASE—COME BACK WHEN YOU PLEASE

Your return ticket is good until October 31. So go to your favorite spot—seashore, mountain resort, fishing stream or picturesque village—and Travel by Train. It is quicker, more restful . . . and economical.



FOR INFORMATION
Ticket agents will furnish full information concerning these new round-trip fares to any railroad point in New England.

THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Iowa 'Farm War' Over, in Opinion Of State Officials

Lifting of Martial Law Planned—105 Jailed on Various Charges

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3 (AP)—State officials expressed the opinion today that the farmers' anti-mortgage foreclosure "war" is over, and gave consideration to plans to lift the military rule that has been in effect since the recent abduction and manhandling of District Judge C. C. Bradley of Le Mars.

Both civil and military authorities said they were inclined to discount statements attributed to Mr. James Smith, county attorney of Cherokee, threatening to arrest national guardsmen if they are sent into his jurisdiction from Le Mars, where Judge Bradley was abused by a crowd of farmers when he refused to take an oath he would not sign any more mortgage foreclosure decrees.

Mr. Smith said he had been told that troops at Le Mars were to be sent into his county in search of alleged rioting farmers. He asserted there had been no trouble in Cherokee County and that he would retaliate with arrests of militiamen.

Gov. Clyde Herring, however, was firm and declared that "if any arrests are to be made by troops in Cherokee County they will go in and get them." He added he would confer with other state officials today on the lifting of martial law in Plymouth and Crawford Counties.

As predictions for lifting martial law "within a few days" came from the Governor's office, plans for trial of suspects in the farm riots were being discussed in the Attorney-General's office and it was indicated that charges of contempt of court would probably form the basis of prosecution of those arrested. Military courts, under the present plan will hold preliminary hearings and gather evidence for presentation at trials before the civil courts later.

Other developments in the mortgage "war" were:

Seven persons were taken into custody at Le Mars where 56 are now held and 10 others were jailed at Denison bringing the total there to 40. With nine others transferred from Le Mars to Sioux City jails, the total is 105.

With civil courts closed, a military court investigating the mobbing of Judge Bradley questioned the first of two prisoners to appear before the group, William Schumann and F. W. Link, farmers.

At Wilber, Neb., Harry Lux of Lincoln, holiday organizer, was fined $100 after being found guilty of unlawful assembly in connection with an unsuccessful attempt to halt a farm sale last March.

Mail Service Awarded

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The Post Office Department has awarded a contract for steamboat mail service from Rockland to Dark Harbor, Maine, 13 times a week from June 16 to 30 to Victor Black and Rodney F. Gray of Rockland at $473.

NEW! 10c PKG. GYPSY ECRU CURTAIN DYE

Dyes 9 to 12 Curtains

It costs less than a penny a curtain to tint them a beautiful Ecru shade with this quick dissolving Gypsy Dye. No boiling—no straining—no rinsing. Will not spot or streak your curtains.

If your druggist does not have this new 10c size Gypsy Ecru Curtain Dye in stock, do not accept a substitute—send 10c and dealer's name and we will send you TWO 10c packages postpaid. The extra free package is given to you for your time and trouble.

NOTE: We guarantee that you'll be satisfied—or money refunded.

GYPSY DYES, Inc.
1414 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ely Tax Plan Held; House Cuts Pay Of Jurors $1 a Day

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposed tax program, designed to raise $25,000,000 in new revenues for the relief of real estate taxpayers, will not get to the General Court for several days or at least not until word is received from Washington relative to action taken on the La Follette-Costigan bill providing for distribution of $500,000,000 among the 48 states.

It is the consensus of members of the committee on taxation that passage of the federal bill might obviate the need of building up a higher tax burden in Massachusetts.

The House has passed legislation providing for an appropriation limit of $36,750,000 for the city of Boston and accepted an "ought not to be adopted" report out of committee on an order to investigate the prices charged for beers and light wines. The House also passed the bill calling for reductions of $1 a day in the salaries of jurors.

In the Senate the bill was passed to be engrossed which calls for a reduction in salaries of all county officers. Another provides for more teeth in the minimum wage laws. The Senate also ordered to a third reading the measure which would permit the use of steel traps by property owners as a protection against marauding animals.

Yale to Construct Berkeley College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3—Construction of Berkeley College, the eighth unit in Yale University's new residential college plan will begin immediately after commencement next month, according to an announcement by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale.

The building is expected to cost about $1,500,000, although its cost was not made known. Funds for its construction will be given by Mr. Edward S. Harkness '87, of New York City, who is financing the college plan at Yale as he did the "house plan" at Harvard. Mr. James Gamble Rogers, of New York City, is the architect.

The building will go up on the site of the Berkeley Oval, and will consist of two U-shaped courtyards. They will make possible a cross-campus giving a clear approach 120 feet wide to the Sterling Memorial Library. The college, named to honor the Rt. Rev. George Berkeley in recognition of the assistance he gave to Yale just 200 years ago, will provide accommodations for 188 students. Like the other residential colleges erected from Mr. Harkness's gifts, it will contain a library, common rooms, a dining hall, kitchen, fellows' quarters and a master's house. The Master of Berkeley will be Prof. Charles Seymour, Provost of the university. It is expected that the college will be completed in the fall of 1934.

Bank Receiver Sues Burton for $13,503

Recovery of $13,503 and interest at 6 per cent since June 16 is sought from Mr. Hiram M. Burton, former director of the closed Federal National Bank and its affiliate, the Federal National Investment Trust, in a suit filed yesterday by Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver of the closed bank, in the Federal District Court. The return date for an answer was set at June 27.

The suit claims that the sum sought is the defendant's statutory liability as holder of 675 and 3-20ths shares of stock in the closed bank. Mr. Pearson said he was acting under orders of the controller of currency in Washington to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders to the amount of $2,005,585.31. He said that Mr. Burton's assessment, with others, was to be paid on June 16, 1932.

Wheeling Steel Active

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 3—The Wheeling Steel Corporation is operating at 33 per cent of capacity, compared with 23 per cent several weeks ago. For the entire district the percentage is 46 per cent.

Fine Feathers Dignify Sicilian Donkey

By May Mott Smith-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORNAMENTATION LIGHTENS LOAD OF "BEAST OF BURDEN"

Perhaps Attention to Style May Be Factor Keeping Older Types of Transportation in Measure of Competition With Faster Vehicles of Motor Age.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALERMO, Sicily—Being a donkey in Sicily has a real kick in it—just look at the fine feathers! Horse, donkey, mule and ox power are still the most important forms of transport in many parts of the world. But much of the power of these animals is often wasted through faulty harnessing. Horse collars have not yet been universally adopted. Only time can tell where motor competition will lead its animal rivals.

Events Tonight

Wellesley College: Lecture, "Edward Lear and Modern Poetry," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton lecturer at Harvard, Alumnae Hall, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Syria," by Mrs. Mary Parker Dunning, 8.

Boston Architectural Club: Lecture, "In the Island of Mallorca," by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, 16 Somerset Street, 8.

Repertory Theater: Annual Junior Week show, "The Mikado," 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Performance of scenes from great plays by Miss Mary Nutter and assisting artists, directed by Mr. Clayton D. Gilbert, Recital Hall, 8:15.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston: Meeting, speaking and musical program, Hotel Bellevue, 6:45.

Boston Chapter, Child Study Association of America: "Fathers' Night" meeting, talk, "The Public's Responsibility to Childhood," by Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, Y. M. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8.

Merchant Marine Club of Boston: Meeting, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 7:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

B. U. Philosophical Club: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Actuaries Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, University Club, 6:15.

Knights of Pythias: Reception to visiting grand and supreme lodge officers, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Juno and the Paycock," 8:15.
Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Colonial—"The Mask and the Face," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "The Development of the New Deal, Recent White House Conferences," by Mrs. Andrew J. George, 11.

Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health: Luncheon, University Club, 12:30.

Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters: Meetings, Hotel Statler.

D. A. R., Paul Revere Chapter: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Arts and crafts exhibit, through May 15. Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.

The Dance

Colonial Theater—Ruth St. Denis and her company of dancers, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker. May 4-May 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 1-7; travel posters and literature (Exhibition Room), May 1-14; lumber manufacture, ink making and Chinese dolls (Children's Room), May 1-7.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibition sculpture by Alice Balch Stone; pen and ink drawings by Marguerite Davis.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free; closed on national holidays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Eilshemius. Through May 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of Negro arts and crafts. Through May.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Sculptures by Nellie L. Thompson. Through May 5.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackerman's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert V. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Barnstein. May 1-14.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers and cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate easterly winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Occasional rain this afternoon and tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Maine: Rain and cooler in interior tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and cooler, probably with rain, excepting in east portion.

Vermont and Connecticut: Occasional rain this afternoon and early tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest or north tonight, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight; Thursday generally fair, excepting rain near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	64	Montreal	50	76
Bismarck	46	62	Nantucket	54	68
Boston	60	80	New Orleans	66	82
Buffalo	48	74	New York	56	66
Calgary	32	58	Norfolk, Va.	64	82
Charleston	74	78	North Platte	42	58
Chicago	40	46	Philadelphia	64	80
Cincinnati	46	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	80
Denver	44	58	Pittsburgh	54	74
Eastport, Me.	46	60	Portland, Me.	50	64
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	66	80
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. May 2	72	76	St. Louis	46	56
			St. Paul	40	60
Helena, Mont.	42	62	Salt Lake City	36	54
Huron, S. D.	40	60	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	58
Kansas City	48	56	Seattle	46	56
Key West	82	86	Tampa	74	84
Los Angeles	58	68	Washington	62	82
Memphis	56	66	Wichita, Kan.	50	68
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Williston, N.D.	48	60

A—9 a. m. May 3.
B—Maximum May 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:44 p. m., Thursday 7:01 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

Soft Water Instantly at Turn of Faucet

15 Days' Trial

A new scientific portable water softener which slips on any faucet instantly and changes hardest hydrant water into pure soft water, either hot or cold, as fast as it comes thru the faucet, is offered on 15 days' trial to housewives. Makes water softer than rain water for drinking, cooking, shampooing, bath, laundry, dishwashing, etc.; no chemicals, lasts indefinitely, pays for itself in a few months in soap savings alone.

SALESMEN make good money. Housewives, hairdresser, etc., can use one. Amazing five-minute demonstration helps make EASY, QUICK SALES. FREE Sample OFFER made to spare or full-time salesmen. Write at once for details and get our FREE OFFER—NOW.

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Its action is astonishing and you can prove it by actual test AT OUR RISK. Just WRITE TODAY for full details and free trial offer—NOW.

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Boston University Hall of Fame For 1932-3 Is Selected

Boston University has its own Hall of Fame; of course, not filled with statuary figures such as those in Washington and New York, but one of outstanding importance to B. U. students. This year, the Boston University News, which annually selects the occupants of the coveted positions, has elected Mr. Donald M. Boyer, as the "man of the year." Thus Mr. Boyer occupies the highest seat in the Hall of Fame.

He is the first student from the college of business administration to win this coveted honor in the four years the annual custom has been observed. According to the News, Mr. Boyer maintained an unusually high scholastic average throughout his four collegiate years and has been a leader in student government, social activities and publications.

Twelve other students were elected to the 1932-3 Hall of Fame, an honor which is based on scholarship and leadership and which is conferred only upon seniors. Each department and graduate division of the university is represented, and the outstanding athlete of the year is chosen.

The students honored this year beside Mr. Boyer are: Mr. William D. Sabourin, C. B. A. evening division; Mr. Stanley Clifford Foote Jr., college of liberal arts; Mr. Daniel O. Harrington, C. B. A., outstanding athlete; Mr. Stuart Dean, school of education; Mr. Charles O. Monahan, school of law; Miss Jane M. Brooks, college of liberal arts; Mr. Robert K. Berry, school of law; Mr. Bernard J. O'Connor, college of music; Miss Alba G. Salvi, Sargent School of Physical Education; Miss Margaret A. Kenefick, college of practical arts and letters; Mr. Thomas E. Asbury, school of religious education and social service, and Mr. Howard L. Stimmel, school of theology.

Tonight at the Pops

Opening Night

Emperor March ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Fantasy on Themes from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
(Arranged by Oscar Fried)
Cuban Overture (Rumba) ..... Gershwin
(First time in Boston)
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"
Arranged for Strings by Alfred Pochon
Molly on the Shore ..... Grainger
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Prelude ..... Wagner

Registry of Motors To Occupy New Home

By the end of next week, motorists no longer will have to steer their cars through a labyrinth of streets and floods of traffic to get to the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

For the first time, the personnel and equipment of the Public Works Department will be sheltered under one roof when it moves into its new 10-story building on Nashua Street near the North Station. Incidentally, the new building will help to diminish the traffic flow in downtown Boston, a large volume of which comes from the suburbs on its way to the Registry at Commonwealth Peir. The plans are for the Registry to occupy the first three floors of the new building which will contain a test room for road construction materials in the basement. Only the first seven floors will be occupied by the department. No provision has been made yet for the top three floors.

Textile Group Elects Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. E. E. Edmunds of Mooresville, chief engineer of the Mooresville cotton mills, was elected president of the master mechanics division of the Southern Textile Association at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce here. Plans for the next meeting of the division will be made by the executive committee, Mr. Hill said.

What the bark is to a tree, a tight, tough, protecting coat of fine old SWP is to the weather-beaten wood of your house. It protects, preserves and beautifies. Todays conditions call for the protection that only a paint of superfine quality can give. Fine old SWP insures maximum service at a low cost that no inferior paint can hope to attain.

SWP House Paint is one of a long line of famous quality paint products bearing this distinguished name—

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS QUALITY PAINTS

New England Nets $31,877,366 Fuel Tax

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Gasoline taxes brought a total revenue of $31,877,366 to New England states last year.

The Bureau of Public Roads reports that of this amount Massachusetts received more than half, $16,519,278. Connecticut's revenue from this source was $4,732,512, while Maine followed closely with $4,354,376. New Hampshire's total was $2,638,841, with Vermont reporting $1,874,648 and Rhode Island $1,857,711.

More than 1,093,578,000 gallons of gasoline were sold in New England, with the tax rate varying from 4 cents in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to 3 cents in Massachusetts and 2 cents in Connecticut and Rhode Island. All states in the district reported decreased consumption. Vermont was 4.7 per cent below 1931 and Maine 4 per cent below. Rhode Island's decrease was 2 per cent, while Massachusetts' was 1.4 per cent lower and Connecticut only .9 per cent lower.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth H. Gunnison, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Harriet H. Clemenson, Pelham, N. Y.
Carlotta Bowers, Somerville, Mass.
C. A. Robinson, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Guy A. Barker, San Francisco, Calif.
Gertrude P. Pope, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Foster Collins, Hartford, Conn.
Eleanor W. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
Walter S. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
Marjorie S. Collins, Hartford, Conn.
James Foster Collins, Hartford, Conn.
Florence Bowman, Hartford, Conn.

YARN For Sweaters, Lace Blouses, Berets, Afghans and Rugs
Samples Free *Lowest Prices*
Delaine Mfg. Co. Dept. RS
118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Art Works at 50 Cents Up At New York's Outdoor Mart

Washington Square's Annual Free Exhibit Festooned on Fences and Iron Grills Covers Wide Field and Lively Selling Is Reported

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Washington Square South blossomed into an outdoor art gallery yesterday for the annual free spring exhibition, which will continue through May 6. Soon after dawn the hopeful painters and print makers gathered and festooned the fences and iron grills with pictures that provide a mozaic of color that can be seen for some distance up Fifth Avenue. If you had $2 to spend you could have a wide choice among etchings and water colors.

For 50 cents one could have a sketch of himself made while he waited, and while two score or more others waited, too. With nothing in the way of a steam shovel at work in the vicinity here was something to observe. The writer had himself sketched, and drew a good gallery. One onlooker became so abstracted in watching a work of art in the making that he industriously snapped the knuckles of his right hand, then systematically started in on the left hand. One woman became so absorbed that she balanced on one foot to get a better view and held the pose like the flying Mercury. Finally the sketch was finished, paid for and wrapped up. The subject wandered off wondering if he looked like that, and quoting Bobby Burns: "O wad some power the giftie gie us . . ."

Painted Memories

Landscapes predominate in the show, many of them looking as if they had been painted from memories of happy excursions into the country. Others surely came out of the artists' imagination, for the colors were those of a fancy free from any hampering thing seen. One group of $5 paintings surrounded a sign offering to take orders for murals and furniture decoration. Several of the painters displayed press notices of yesteryear among their pictures, and others had catalogues of academy exhibitions to prove the democratic range of their work. One young woman sculptor, winner of a medal at the Winter Academy, had brought her display in a well padded scooter wagon and gave her things a real presentation with the aid of a handsome spread of crimson velvet.

Wood cuts seemed uncommonly brilliant in the sunshine, but some of the paintings would have looked better under a softened light, particularly the canvases that appeared to have been painted by lamplight. But whether the background set off the pictures well or not, there was a prevailing sense of cheerfulness among the exhibitors. Here was a late comer whistling as he roped his pictures to the iron grill in front of the church. His neighbor was admiring them. All down Fourth Street and wherever the pictures overflowed along the side thoroughfares, the exhibitors were fraternizing. "Your stuff is terribly good," one woman was saying to another, whose face flushed happily. Another woman was saying, "I didn't do very well last winter, but I kept alive." A man and a woman munched sandwiches beside their display, ready at hand if a customer happened by for a selection among pictures marked, "No reasonable offer refused."

Modern Art Explained

One man supplemented his pictures with a two-page pamphlet called "Some Modern Art Explained." It had a block print cover. The text was mimeographed by some near-by restaurant, apparently, in payment for an advertisement of a "Man's Sized Meal for 40 Cents." Could this be the cellar café which had the delectable sign "Breakfast Served All Day," just around the corner from the Provincetown Playhouse? The restaurant influence got into the essay, somehow, perhaps because of propinquity, for one of the sentences read as follows: "Concrete abstractionism is a salutary reaction of a scientific reality as opposed to the objective, vital reality of the matter of fact, ham-and-egg-minded man." The artist who wrote this essay asked $500 for one of his abstractions, and there was an attendant sitting on an egg crate (empty), reading. No, she was reading a novel, not the essay, and we did not like to interrupt her to get her interpretation of the pamphlet.

Near by, a dark-haired youth sat on the curbstone drawing a pencil portrait of a young man enthroned on a box that once held oranges. Pictures were to be had for rent, for barter, in exchange for summer vacations in Vermont, and on installments. Nobody need depart wethout a picture of some sort, if it is pictures that are wanted. Or one can have pictures painted for the overmantel to go with the existing color scheme of the room.

Nostalgia there was in the title of one picture: "Easter at Italy." Some of the artists tacked up their telephone numbers conspicuously just in case portrait commissions were forthcoming. One card earnestly told passers-by that "A portrait was not only a likeness, but something to be treasured as a work of art." We put the portrait of ourself in an inside pocket when we noted the final line in this notice: "Not to be confused with a quick sketch." We went into a doorway and took a furtive look at it. Whom did it look like? Aha. We had it. Mr. O. P. Heggie, the stage and screen player. Out in the bland sunshine again, we made our way back to the bus, past numerous pictures marked "Sold." "As good as last year," one of the exhibitors was saying. "If anything, we are making more sales." Hopeful faces everywhere, evidence of the happiness of doing the thing one wants to do.

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Riding on Cushions

New shock-absorber gear and heavy cushion tires make this the smoothest-riding stroller ever designed. The gently-sloping back and curved arm rest, the roomy seat and ample leg room add comfort, while the metal-lined dash makes it strong and kick-proof. Rugged strength, beauty and comfort are combined in this new Whitney stroller, yet the price is a modest one. See it at your nearest dealer.

THE F. A. WHITNEY CARRIAGE COMPANY
Leominster, Massachusetts

The grateful *Warmth* that cheers a thousand churches

(*Above*) *Reims Cathedral*
(*Right*) *Westminster Abbey*

FOR very sound practical reasons, entirely apart from its matchless comfort, Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating has been specified by the architects of hundreds of the world's finest and most modern churches. It has been installed in a great many very famous churches—notably Westminster, Reims, and Canterbury cathedrals.

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Bloomington, Ill.

Canterbury Cathedral

Roosevelt Seeks Staff for World Trade Conference

Personal Visit to London Unlikely—Hull Expected to Lead Delegation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—As the Argentine and Italian delegations began their talks today with President Roosevelt and Department of State corps of experts, headed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the President turned his attention to the difficult choice of members of the delegation to represent the United States at the World Economic Conference.

President Roosevelt opened negotiations with the Argentine delegation in his executive office. Dr. Tomas A. Le Breton led the visiting group, accompanied by Dr. Felipe A. Espil and a corps of experts. Secretary Hull was called over from the Department of State, with the same group of American technicians which received the British and French last week. The talk on a prospective reciprocal trade agreement continued the entire forenoon, but details were carefully withheld by both delegations.

While the Italian and Latin-American talks are regarded as vitally important to stability on two continents, it is even more necessary, in the White House view, that this country be represented at London by a delegation which can give the conference genuine and continued leadership.

Last week President Roosevelt was urged by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot to go to London and he assured his guests that he would delight to throw his own personal weight into the negotiation. But the plan is manifestly unfeasible, all Washington—including the White House—admits, even though Mr. Roosevelt has expressed a hope of going. In the first place the President is still needed to keep a firm hand on the domestic tiller. Secondly, the political risks in following President Wilson's example and venturing abroad to a conference are too perilous.

Finally the President has already made—and now announces—quite definite plans for his own summer in the United States.

Therefore the leadership of the American delegation—though the President will, of course, exercise the most vigorous and helpful remote control—must fall upon a second in command. It is expected that Secretary of State Hull will follow Mr. Henry L. Stimson's example and be chairman of the delegation. Aiding him—and perhaps chief of the delegation when Mr. Hull is not in London—is expected to be Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and presidential nominee in 1920. He conferred with President Roosevelt last night, when the offer and acceptance of a place on the delegation are believed to have passed.

The President intends to turn to Congress for several members, largely to assist subsequent ratification of whatever agreements are reached. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, present chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is regarded as a certainty. It is also possible that Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, party leader, will also go. Representative Sam McReynolds, Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is a likely choice. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch is outstanding in the non-official representatives of banking and industry, some of which will certainly be chosen.

In accordance with tradition, President Roosevelt would like to appoint at least two Republicans on his delegation. But it is exceedingly difficult to find G. O. P. leaders who sympathize with the new Administration's economic and tariff views. The name of Mr. Henry L. Stimson has been prominently mentioned. He and Senator William E. Borah, Idaho, are probably the two outstanding Republicans whose views come nearest to the new tariff policy.

It is more than possible that the President's chief adviser, Prof. Raymond Moley, will find a place as a full delegate. But if he does not, he will certainly be the chief expert adviser, in a position of great authority at London.

Parallel with this negotiation, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Sr., of New York, former Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed delegate to the preliminary wheat conference meeting in Geneva on May 10, with Argentina, Canada, Australia, and the United States represented. He will probably go to London to serve in the broader meeting after the preliminaries are concluded. Mr. George C. Haas of the Federal Farm Board, an authority on wheat exports, will accompany Mr. Morgenthau.

Among his summer journeys the President would like to go to the opening of the Chicago world fair on June 1, but he has already promised to attend the Annapolis graduation on that date. Unless the Congressional situation is tranquil and the Chicago opening can be postponed a day or two it appears unlikely that the President would attend the opening.

Rotch Scholarship Given to Bostonian

The Rotch $3000 traveling scholarship for architecture was awarded to Mr. George Lewis of Forest Hills, at a meeting of the Boston Society of Architects at the Boston Architectural Club last night. The prize provides for two years' study in Europe. The second prize of $100 was won by Mr. Nembhard N. Culin.

Mr. Lewis has competed for the Rotch scholarship four times. It is the highest architectural award given in New England. Two years ago he won the Harvard $1500 scholarship. Among the several other scholarships awarded at the meeting were the James Templeman Kelly fellowship, which went to Mr. John E. Lanette, the Chamberlain prize to Mr. J. A. E. Walker of M. I. T., and the Chadler prize to Mr. John Milnos, Mr. F. D. Petrie, Mr. W. J. Hathon, and Mr. J. A. McEon, all of M. I. T. The technology prizes were won by Mr. E. McConnell, M. I. T., Miss H. Weld, M. I. T., and Mr. Robert Carney of Harvard.

Bird Movements Studied Here

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AT THE AUSTIN ORNITHOLOGICAL STATION

Upper Picture—Banding a Pair of White Doves. Lower Picture—Placing the Little Brass Band on the Leg of a Sparrow.

Whirring of Wings Song of Spring At Bird Sanctuary

Thousand of Migrating Species Daily Visit the Austin Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH EASTHAM, Mass.—Barren bay shore lands in this Cape Cod town are a scene of activity these days, for migrating spring birds are stopping off at the O. L. Austin Ornithological Research Station here for their annual chatty visit.

And when birds come to this 700-acre sanctuary, which is one of the largest in the United States, it means plenty of work for the ornithologists, because it is not only a bird-banding station, operated in coöperation with the bureau of biological survey of the Department of Agriculture, but also headquarters for one of the most extensive studies of bird life going on in the country today.

Each day finds a new visitor hovering over the bayberry bushes, the tall pine trees, white cedars and shrubbery, which have been especially planted to attract birds into the area. The little visitor may be coming up from the sunny South or he may have winged his way from the far north, but wherever he comes from, a welcome always await him at the Austin sanctuary.

Not a Newcomer

In many cases, it is not a newcomer to the region. Around its tiny leg may be a little aluminum band, which will tell the station operators all they want to know about its activities, including when it was banded, how far it has traveled and much other information on its movements.

The birds come and go as they please at the Austin station and everything is arranged for their entertainment and comfort. Of course they are detained for a few minutes if they step into one of the many humane traps set along a path which wends its way through the natural bird haunts of the sanctuary. Expert bird men make many trips a day around the route to check on each bird caught. A record is kept if it has been banded, while, if not, one of the small rings is snapped around its leg and off the bird will whirr none the worse from the banding experience.

Oftentimes, if a bird is hungry, it will return several times a day to the trap where it was originally caught or to others about the station, proving that it is not fearful of the men that handle the bird to keep records for their files. On rainy days and in stormy weather, the traps are closed so that they are never confined when conditions are unfavorable.

Established in 1930

The Austin bird research station was established in 1930, with two objectives: Conservation and protection of wild life on lower Cape Cod and intensive study of bird life. The project was originated by Dr. Oliver J. Austin Jr. and is sponsored by his father, Dr. O. L. Austin.

On the Cape Cod bird station Dr Austin reports that 158 bird species have been banded since March, 1930. Some of the unusual birds are the lark sparrow, dickcissel, summer tanager, cerulean warbler and Ipswich sparrow. During the summer, as many as 400 birds have been handled in one day. A record is kept of each handling, regardless of the number of times the bird may walk into the traps.

The Research Station headquarters might be mistaken for the summer home of some wealthy man if it were not for the hundreds of bird houses that are hung on trees and posts on both sides of the sandy road leading up to the main building. Landscape gardening work has been done around the entire estate. Pools, fountains and terraces add considerably to the attractiveness of the site.

Inside the bird station is a huge four-sided fireplace. Open rooms surround the chimney. Around the walls are shelves, shelves, and more shelves of books, not one of which pertains to anything apart from the subject of birds and ornithology. This library, owned by the Austin family, is believed to be one of the finest private collection of bird books in the country.

Theater to Remain Despite 'Talkies'

The legitimate theater always will have important rôles of its own, despite progress of the "talkies" and the future development of television, Miss Theresa Helburn, a director of the Theater Guild, said yesterday at a spring drama luncheon at the Women's Republican Club of Boston.

The luncheon was in honor of Miss Helburn, Miss Helen Westley, another director of the Theater Guild, and Miss Judith Anderson, star of the Guild production, "The Mask and the Face," which now is playing in Boston. Approximately 150 persons attended the affair, which was preceded by an informal reception to the guests.

According to Miss Helburn the theater will have three important rôles; namely, first the presentation of "the legitimate versions of stories which are now the better class of film productions; second, the art theater or experimental type of production, which canont be used in the films because the movie audience does not want it; third, the social propaganda play which has become so important in European theaters, and will perhaps grow increasingly so here."

U. S. to Take Part In World Parley On Aviation Law

Cooper to Head Delegates Who Sit as Members of Air Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Symbolic alike of Mr. Earth Dweller's puzzlement over what to do if a monkey-wrench from an airplane wrecks his best greenhouse, of gradually evolving international law which one day is to furnish a world-wide inflexible code, and also of the Roosevelt Administration's new attitude of coöperation in world problems, is the announcement that this country will participate fully in the Third International Conference on Private Aerial Law.

The State Department has just announced this decision and personnel of the delegation. For the first time since the war, in a series of such meetings, the United States is to participate not as an observer but as a full and active member.

Mr. John C. Cooper Jr. of Jacksonville, Fla., chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical Law of the American Bar Association, and one of the American members of the Comite International Technique d'Experts Juridique Aeriens of Paris, is to be chairman of the delegation.

The conference is to meet in Rome on May 15. Joining Mr. Cooper will be Mr. Theodore Jaeckel, American consul general at Rome, who was a practicing lawyer in New York State before entering the consular service. The third delegate will be Mr. John J. Ide, technical assistant in Europe for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Two previous conferences on the increasingly important subject of aerial law have been held, the first in Paris in 1925 and the second in Warsaw, Poland, in October, 1929. In both these meetings the United States sat only in an advisory capacity.

The Warsaw conference unified certain rules relative to the liability of the aerial carrier to which 10 countries are now parties. At this conference the United States was represented by an observer but did not sign the convention adopted nor has it since adhered to it.

The draft convention relating to liability for damages caused by aircraft to third parties on the surface, to be considered at Rome, has to do particularly with damages caused to third persons and to their property on the ground resulting from the flight of aircraft.

This convention would supplement the Warsaw convention by the adoption of rules of liability to be applied in cases of damages caused to third persons on the surface or to their properties in cases where there is no contractual relationship with the air transport carriers.

Increase Reported In B. U. Registration

Three departments at Boston University show an increase in registration as of March 15, although the University as a whole has experienced a decrease of 2549 students, according to an announcement made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president.

The total net registration is 11,360, compared with 13,909 last year. Inclusive of extra-mural courses, the figures stand at 11,640. The departments showing an increase are the school of theology, the college and extension division, and the school of medicine. In the two larger units of the university, sharp losses were shown. The college of business administration, with an enrollment of 3143, has a loss of 763 since last year, while the school of education, with 3832 students registered, shows a decrease of 1251 from last year.

Mayor Curley Heads City Leaders in Plea To U. S. Senate for Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston led a group of city officials from various parts of the country before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today to ask for liberalization of the Federal Reserve Act and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act in order that municipalities might borrow on their bonds for refinancing purposes.

Boston, Mayor Curley said, is in a comparatively good condition, but even there the city has been able to collect only 80 per cent of the 1932 taxes with $13,500,000 still outstanding. Formerly the Mayor said, cities had no trouble in reselling their notes to corporations, but during the past one and one-half years they have experienced great difficulty in their resale.

Fifteen cities of the United States are bankrupt, Mr. Curley declared. Most of these, he said, are large industrial centers of more than 100,000 population. While the number of cities in distress is not sufficiently large for the Federal Government to assume their obligations there should be some liberalization of credit by which they could barrow on their bonds, the Boston Mayor told the committee. He added the municipalities thought the interest rate charged by private bankers was too high.

Mr. Curley's views were corroborated by representatives from Milwaukee, Wis., and New Orleans, La.

At the outset of the hearing, Senator Thomas P. Gore said he wanted to register a protest against hearing the mayors if their purpose was to ask funds from the Federal Treasury. Mayor Curley replied that he thought that was the purpose of which everyone came to Washington these days.

California Indians Seek to Use Funds For Model Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 3—A model village, not of wigwams, but of electrically-lighted modern homes, will be built by 90 members of El Capitan tribe on the 1700-acre Rancho de las Viejas, 40 miles east of here, if federal authorities approve the project.

After investigating scores of reservation sites in this county, the tribesmen have unanimously petitioned Mr. John Collier, new Indian commissioner, to buy the cattle ranch with their share of the $362,000 recently paid by the city of San Diego for their old reservation.

It is the plan of the Indian leaders to remodel the 40 farm buildings for living quarters. The ranch has about $10,000 worth of farming machinery and considerable stock. Crops to be planted by the tribesmen on a community basis will include hay, corn, and beans.

The Indians were driven from the valley in about 1870 by the white settlers and took refuge in the barren El Capitan canyon, which recently was bought by the city of San Diego for a reservoir. Part of El Capitan tribe chose the picturesque Barona ranch where another model Indian village is being built by the Government.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs, humor.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 German Band.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 110th Cavalry Band.
10:00 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
10:15 Springfield Republican news.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress sketch, "The Golden Temple of Jehol."
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:30 NBC, Johnny Johnson's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 Aaron Richmond presents Royal Dadmun, baritone.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
9:30 NBC, Josef Lhevinne, pianist.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of Yesteryear."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Ted Black's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Origin of Superstitions."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irving S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Sherban's Russian Gypsies.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee presents Intermediate High School Orchestra.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, and New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
9:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems"; soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry K. Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 Studio program.
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Playhouse news.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Evening Reveries."
8:15 "Dream Journey."

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Musical program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—"Musical Clock."
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Annual Convention, United States Chamber of Commerce; speakers.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Chamber of Commerce; speaker.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Chamber of Commerce; speaker.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Utility Operators Protest Shifting Of Tax to Companies

Declare Levy Would Act Against Common People Who Own Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Electric utility operators today protested to the Senate Finance Committee against the proposed transfer of the existing 3 per cent tax on domestic and commercial electric sales from the customers to the industry itself.

Mr. William J. Hagenah, of Chicago, representing the newly-formed Edison Electric Institute, which includes 75 per cent of the nation's operating companies, declared that while the present revenue to the Government from the utility tax is $32,000,000 this sum would be reduced $5,000,000 by the shift. He explained that the utility companies would pay approximately $5,000,000 less income tax on their net income which would be reduced by the payment of the tax.

Estimating the present tax at 7 cents a consumer a month, Mr. Hagenah asserted that it has caused no trouble to consumers. He warned the committee that its transfer to the industry would mean an interruption of the rate-reducing process which has been going on for 25 years. Asked what differences there would be in government lifting the tax from the consumer and the utility companies granting him lower rates, Mr. Hagenah declared that the industry preferred to give the consumer the benefits in "an orderly, technical way."

He declared it unfair for state utility commissions to set a reasonable return and then for the Federal Government to take part of the return away in taxes. "If the Government takes it, there's none left for the rate-makers," he warned.

Taxation of the utility industry, Mr. Hagenah told the committee, would have a serious effect on the present incomes of the "common people," as he described the security holders. The operating electric companies, he said, are not owned in Wall Street or in La Salle Street.

They are owned, he explained, by more than 1,535,000 stockholders, of whom nearly 70,000 are employees of the companies and 1,100,000 are customers. He submitted a classification of the occupations of stockholders, which included housewives, small merchants, railroad employees, public school teachers, and city and government employees.

The proposal, he characterized as "vicious," declaring it would violate the first fundamental of taxation which calls for taxes according to ability to pay. The tax of the gross sales, he said, is a tax on production and falls with unequal burden because the net earnings for all companies are not in the same proportion to the gross. He protested against the electric industry being singled out to pay an excise tax when its rates already are being fixed by the states.

An increase in electric rates, Mr. Hagenah contended, will in some instances destroy the existing business or drive it to seek substitute service. He pointed out that the electric washing machine is in direct competition with the laundries.

If utilities are to bear this added federal tax burden, he declared, they will have to resort to every possible economy in order to avoid receivership and may have to release many thousands of employees and reduce wages generally.

Industry Told It Must Solve Own Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the high rates of our own Smoot-Hawley bill did as much as any one thing to influence the European nations to create these obstacles."

Urges Common Ground

In conclusion he said:

"My proposal would be to table the present report and instead put ourselves on record as urging that our Government and our country take a position where we can meet with the rest of the world on a common ground where we are able to negotiate and have something there in the way of negotiation."

Tariffs were given general mention in the opening address of Mr. Harriman, who shared with Mr. Swope the principal place on the morning's program. But Mr. Harriman's major subject was the domestic emergency. With an emphasis equal to Mr. Eastman's, he assailed the Black 30-hour work week bill and the amendments proposed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Her proposal for industrial control through government boards, he declared, was "not only most undesirable but probably unconstitutional."

He reiterated his plan for regulation of industry through trade associations, which he outlined in a statement yesterday and which immediately after received the indorsement of Mr. Swope.

The primary cause of the business cycle from which the country now suffered, Mr. Harriman declared at the outset, was the "unscientific and haphazard division of the goods and services we produce between consumption and use on the one hand and the building up of new capital assets on the other. It is also evident that the cheap money policy followed by the Federal Reserve Bank from 1926 to 1929 fanned the speculative mania."

Sees Harm in Versailles

Mr. Harriman added that "infinite harm" had been also done by the Treaty of Versailles. He urged that the forthcoming world economic conference may undo some of the harm of Versailles so that "by mutual agreements we may establish definite and abiding ratios between the currencies of the various countries, and that through reciprocal agreements many of the present barriers to international commerce may be removed."

Mr. Harriman praised President Roosevelt. In reviewing problems that had sprung up in his brief Administration he declared, when he came the subject of banking, that the country needed a "system unified through membership in the Federal Reserve System." But in regards to currency inflation, the president of the National Chamber was dubious. He said in part:

"I confess to a grave fear of inflation because of the difficulty of maintaining adequate control over it, yet I recognize the need of higher prices. I believe that the latter can be brought about through the medium of the minimum wage, minimum prices for basic commodities and an elastic control of the hours of labor. I have great hopes that through trade conferences in which business and labor will participate, much will be done to raise the price level and restore the prosperity of the country."

Mr. Harriman offered statistics to show that the national income has sunk $50 000 000,000 from the 1929 peak of $85,000,000,000, and admitted that a deflation of such gigantic size requires drastic remedies.

Consumer in the Saddle

Attention of the round table on "readjustments in distribution" was called by Mr. Edward A. Filene, president of William A. Filene's Sons of Boston, to a revolution in the merchandising sequence that has come about in recent years. The former sequence from manufacturer to distributor, to consumer, he explained, has changed to a sequence from consumer, to distributor to manufacturer.

"Merchants who expect to remain merchants must think of their jobs, not as public throat-jammers, but as purchasing agents for the people," Mr. Filene declared.

Mr. James Jackson, chairman of the board of finance for Fall River, Mass., told a round table conference that "the loudest protest against any retrenchment affecting a specific group comes from the spokesmen of the education group."

He assailed the leaders as constituting "one of the most conspicuous instances of pure selfishness, in their complete disregard of any and all considerations other than that of their own pocketbook."

New Deal Outlined

"All honor," he said, "should be paid to those self-sacrificing teachers who have undergone the severe deprivation of numerous payless pay days, with no diminution in their sincere devotion to the ideals of their profession."

Mr. Harriman yesterday in an interview offered a proposal for the self-regulation of business as an alternative to the Black 30-hour work week bill. At the chamber's headquarters it was indicated that organized business would get behind Mr. Harriman's proposals and that leaders have reason to hope that the legislative program which is being formulated will receive Administration backing.

"It is the destructive forces of unfettered individualism against which our industries today need to protect themselves and their workers," Mr. Harriman declared. "They are now denied that opportunity.

"To set the situation to rights nothing elaborate is needed. The formula is simple: Amend the Sherman Act to give to enterprises in competition in interstate commerce a right to obtain, through agreement, advantages which they might lawfully obtain by the device of merger."

In essence, the Harriman plan would amend the antitrust laws to permit trade associations, under the guidance of the Secretary of Commerce, to enter into legal agreements to fix hours of labor so as to spread employment, maintain wages and avoid destructive competition.

Scottish Sheep Keep Hyde Park Grass Spick and Span

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

LONDON'S ANNUAL VISITORS EARN THEIR OWN BOARD
Plaided Shepherd Looks After His Flock When Its Woolly Members Arrive in British Capital and Conducts Them to Their Summer Camping Grounds.

The sheep used to come all the way on foot, but now travel by steamer. They still gain a good glimpse of the metropolis as they wend their way from the docks to the park. The sheep save the city the expense of employing mowers on the extensive greensward. But this economy argument doesn't bother the croppers.

U. S. Awaits Ruling On Mandate Claim

(Continued from Page 1)

mandated territories. This was done through correspondence with the British Foreign Office, which was communicated to the League and published in the League's official journal for January, 1933.

The future of the islands placed under Japanese mandate is of much more immediate interest to the United States than is that of Iraq, or of any other mandated territory. Situated as they are, on a direct line between Hawaii and the Philippines, these islands have considerable strategic importance, and their economic value has increased greatly in recent years due to Japanese development of the sugar industry.

Hold Island of Yap

The island of Yap, which was the focus of international attention some years ago because of its importance as a cable station, is one of the mandated islands. The island of Guam, an American possession, is the only one of the Mariana group which is not under Japanese mandate. It is only a few miles south of Saipan Island, which the Japanese have made the center of their activities in this area through extensive harbor developments.

The problem of the Japanese mandates has many ramifications, and its solution may establish precedents in several respects. It raises such questions as the following:

Will Germany, which desires to reëstablish its colonial empire, acquiesce in the simple annexation of the islands by Japan? Will Japan ignore or violate its obligations under the Covenant in this respect as it has done in Manchuria and Jehol? Will not this question combine with other developments to bring the United States, if only from motives of self-interest, into closer coöperation with the League? Should the granting of independence to the Philippines be delayed or expedited in view of this situation? Is Great Britain, which has important interests in the south Pacific, inclined to bring any pressure to bear upon Japan in this matter?

All these questions await an answer in the near future, and all of them are of vital importance to the United States.

'Nothing-to-Do' Cause Of Crime, Is Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Young people must be taught how to play, and to use their leisure time for enjoyment and happiness, because a large percentage of, the present juvenile crime wave is due to "having nothing to do," declared Mr. W. G. Watson, chairman of the Recreational Committee of Toronto.

Present facilities will be used to greater advantage, Mr. Watson explained, and work will be done through existing agencies. Field secretaries will be sent out to encourage sports, plays, rural beautification, drama festivals and music. The committee headuqarters hope to provide a center where people interested in recreational activities may come for advice and assistance.

With shorter working hours, men, women and children have more leisure time, Mr. Watson continued. People have been taught to work, but not to play. Recreation is doubly important for those without work, as recreation in common enables them to keep a healthy outlook on life. The younger generation must have a constructive program of recreational activities.

Mr. Filmer to Film Search for Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Lancs.—Headed by an unemployed Bolton man, Mr. John Sammon, an expedition has just left England in search of a "pool of gold" in East Africa.

While serving as a soldier in East Africa 17 years ago, Mr. Sammon says he quenched his thirst at a pool speckled with gold. When he became unemployed recently he put forward a plan to Mr. Filmer, a geologist and engineer, who offered to finance an expedition in search of the "pool of gold." Two other engineers are paying their own expenses and if their quest is successful the gold will be shared in equal parts.

The party will proceed up country from Mombassa, Kenya, and follow a map traced by Mr. Sammon. A film record will be made by Mr. Filmer of their adventures.

Tax Collection Omitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Officials of the town of Stanley, N. C., will omit the collection of taxes this year, as this will not be necessary to keep municipal affairs moving. A program of retrenchment was adopted whereby expenses will be materially reduced.

BE IN THE PICTURE in a picture hat . . .

12.50

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SILVER VALUES
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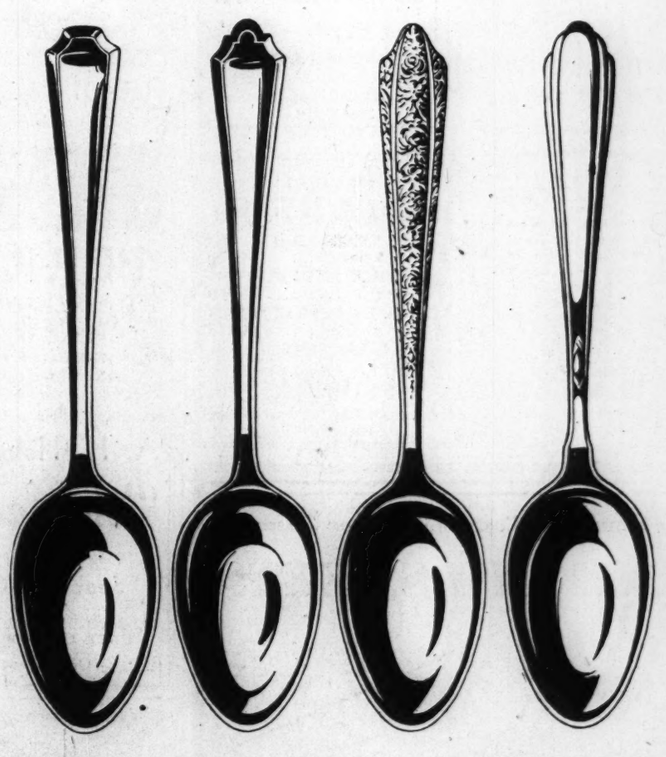
Every indication points to a rise in commodity prices in the near future. We recommend the purchase of silver at this time to women who have yet to complete their patterns and to future brides who are about to start their sets. Prices quoted on these popular patterns below are for the medium weight teaspoons. All prices are subject to change without notice. Such saving as may be made today at present low prices may become Sterling silver values that you may never see or obtain again.



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You do not have to read the label to recognize a "GAGE" hat, for there is something outstanding about these famous styles that command recognition wherever they appear. Perhaps you think because of this that "GAGE" hats are expensive. They're NOT, for these clever hats are priced at only $5. The FRENCH HAT SHOP is "GAGE" headquarters in Boston and at all times has a complete line of both Misses' and Matrons' hats. They include new summer styles . . . rough straws, Pedalines, Milans, Ballibuntls and Bakus in head-sizes up to 25½ and in such a variety of models that choosing one that is becoming to you is a really pleasant diversion. Jot down the name . . . FRENCH HAT SHOP (where Style, Quality and Value meet), 59 TEMPLE PL., BLAKE BLDG., BOSTON. TAKE ELEVATOR. LIB. 9420.

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Filene's extends a cordial invitation to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor to visit its shops and use its services.

Congress Reaches Impasse Over Bill For 30-Hour Week

Roosevelt Against Import Embargo Insisted On by Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—President Roosevelt's high hopes for the liberation of the channels of world trade from the stifling obstructions of nationalist tariff barriers today presented an obstacle to domestic labor reform which almost certainly will prevent any action by the present Congress on the 30-hour work and production control bill.

The impasse developed when it was learned that the White House could not accept the provision in the bill now before the House Labor Committee which would place an embargo on imports into the United States now produced under similar laws limiting labor to a 30-hour week average.

To the chairman of the House Labor Committee, Representative William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts, the embargo feature is absolutely essential to the bill and he has served notice that he and all the forces of organized labor will refuse to permit passage of the labor reform measure unless it includes this feature.

It is the White House position that adoption of such a provision would nullify in advance any possibility of constructive accomplishments at the World Economic Conference to be held in London in June and it is on such constructive accomplishments that President Roosevelt is known to believe that relief from the economic stagnation of the world very largely depends.

In view of the obvious impossibility of conciliating these conflicting positions there is no longer any doubt in the minds of those familiar with the situation that the thirty-hour week is a dead issue so far as the present session of Congress is concerned.

Muscle Shoals Measure Scheduled for Passage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Passage by the Senate of the Norris bill for developing Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley was scheduled for today after opposition from Republicans and a few Democrats delayed a vote yesterday.

A move by Senator Arthur S. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan to eliminate the clause giving Tennessee and Alabama 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of power was defeated by a vote of 43 to 31. In Senator Vandenberg's opinion, any state would be glad to have such a project as Muscle Shoals undertaken at this time to provide employment without receiving "a subsidiary" or "admission fee" from the Federal Government. Both Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, author of the bill, and Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, held that the 5 per cent would not offset the amount taken from the two states by the loss of the property as a taxation source.

Chicago to Lose N. E. A. Convention If Teachers Lose Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Warning has been sent to Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago bankers, that unless they move immediately to aid the unpaid school-teachers of their city, the National Education Association may cancel its convention scheduled to be held in Chicago the week of July 1 to 7.

Many communications received at N. E. A. headquarters here demand that the salaries of Chicago teachers be paid before the Century of Progress exposition is opened. The move to transfer the convention to another city was accelerated when Chicago bankers refused recently to cash tax-anticipation warrants paid the school-teachers in lieu of salaries.

Mr. J. M. Crabtree, executive secretary of the N. E. A., yesterday dispatched this telegram to General Dawes and Mr. Traylor:

"Teachers and citizens of the nation demand our taking our convention to some other city. They hold you gentlemen and other bankers responsible and are you not? If you do not move immediately you may greatly embarrass us and your own celebration. Please save Chicago teachers, our convention and your celebration."

Nova Scotia Drys Seek Plebiscite on Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., May 3—At a public meeting under the auspices of United Temperance Forces of Western Counties held at Yarmouth resolutions were passed asking both political parties to pledge themselves to grant a plebiscite in the repeal of the liquor control act during the next term of the Legislature when temperance advocates will demand it.

All members of the Legislature will be asked to adopt such a plank in their party platforms at the coming election.

Collier's 'New Deal' for Indian To Give Him 'His Day in Court'

New Commissioner Would Set Indian Free From Legal Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—An earnest man with deep blue eyes pushed aside two great piles of dusty, red-taped documents and leaned across his desk in the Indian Bureau to tell what "the new deal" means for the American Indian.

Outside the private office of President Roosevelt's new Indian Commissioner a dozen insistent visitors waited impatiently to urge some minor appointment, to complain of this or that omission or to proffer unsought advice, while an equal number of clerks were standing with more red-tapped documents.

But more important to John Collier than all the routine and detail of officialdom are the fundamentals he intends to apply to the tremendous task of bettering the lot of the thousands of aborigines who are still dependent on the Government. He hastily brushed aside all the details to outline in quiet earnestness those plans which are already being drafted into legislation.

His Day In Court

The salient point in the revolutionary program, he proceeded to unfold, is to give the Indian "his day in court." By this simple phrase he implies a complete revolution in the legal, economic and even social status of the Indian himself. In addition he also seeks a redefinition of the duties and functions of the Indian Commissioner so that he may be free in the future to act as a true partisan advocate and defender of the Indian.

His plan is to set the Indian free from the legal restrictions which to date have made him an easy prey to white exploiters. He wants to give the Indian not only the right to appear in the regular courts, but also to choose his own lawyers.

Simultaneously he would take away from the Indian Commissioner his Tsar-like powers to judge cases between ward Indians and outsiders, leaving only the obligation to defend the Indian. Then the Commissioner, or the Indian Bureau, would be free to come into court as an interested third party and aid the Indian in his case against any man, even though it were the government itself.

Secondly, he would seek legal power for Indian tribes or other organizations to establish a corporate entity for the management of communal tribal funds whereby they could develop the natural resources of their properties as any corporation does. Such an entity would have the power to assume collective liabilities, carry on business for their stockholders, who would be the tribesmen, and guard for posterity the resources which are in so many cases now being wasted.

Relative to this second feature Mr. Collier seeks changes in existing allotment laws which tend to rapidly transfer Indian property to whites and break up the reservations. He would prohibit the sale of a deceased Indian's land to whites and require either that it be sold to another Indian or returned to the common tribal fund to be redistributed or operated by the tribal corporation for the common benefit. It would involve also recapturing lands within reservation boundaries now owned by whites.

Demobilize Schools

A third feature would be the gradual demobilization of the Indian boarding school system which dates from an era when the objection of Indian administration was the break-up of all Indian organization including home as well as tribe. Mr. Collier seeks to re-establish such native organization as the basis for the protection and advancement of the race.

Directs Indian Affairs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

JOHN COLLIER

Mr. Collier does not claim all the credit for formulating these plans. In fact they represent the collective conclusions of several organizations which have been studying the Indian problem from a sympathetic point of view for many years. Mr. Collier himself has been a leader among this group and one of the most active of the reformers.

The strength of his position and the importance of his views is that for the first time a man entertaining such views is at the same time Indian Commissioner and subordinate to a Secretary of Agriculture who has the sympathetic attitude toward the Indian. The combination provides an opportunity for a "new deal" that means something.

The new Commissioner bases his plans for reform on the theory that most of the evils and abuses in Indian administration in the past have resulted in an anomalous mixture of essentially conflicting functions. At one and the same time the Indian Commissioner has been the guardian of the Indian and the arbitrary judge in disputes between him and others. He was supposed to be partial to the Indian and at the same time an impartial arbiter over cases vitally affecting his welfare.

Bureau Sympathetic

Officials of the Bureau characterize the situation by saying that in 90 per cent of cases involving the Indians the Bureau is sympathetic to the Indian. In 50 per cent the Secretary of Agriculture is sympathetic. But in 98 per cent the Department of Justice prosecutes. And where the Justice Department prosecutes, the Indian office cannot defend.

Although Indians are admittedly at a disadvantage in some local courts, notably in Oklahoma, Mr. Collier feels that broadly speaking the would secure fuller justice under the new system. He points out that in federal courts the fundamentals enunciated by the Supreme Court are recognized that doubtful cases concerning Indians should be decided in the Indian's favor.

Mr. Collier is particularly anxious for the change in the obligations of the Indian Commissioner. "In the past," he explained, "a commissioner who was friendly to the Indians was considered erratic. Through pressure and ridicule the politicians often managed to bring him around to the white man's point of view. As a result the man able to exert political pressure often got the break over the Indian."

This, he is careful to add, however, is the fault of the law which so complicates the obligations of the Commissioner that he never knows exactly where his duty lies. With a clear mandate to defend the Indian, Mr. Collier believes the basic error would be corrected. To this end he is working, so far at least, with the support of the Administration.

Budget Declared Practically Balanced

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions got worse. He was obviously avoiding all pitfalls of prediction.

The President again stressed his desire for early adjournment of Congress and declared his conviction that this would be possible. His railroad bill will go up within 24 hours, providing for a federal coordinator, under whose supervision deviations from the Interstate Commerce regulations would be permitted to allow for operating economies and reforms.

In another few days his public works program will be ready, with a vast campaign for national spending-for-recovery, under two criteria laid down by President Roosevelt. They are that the special works can be put into effect almost instantly, and can be accomplished this year. The second test is that all public works must be of a nature definitely useful to humanity—not frills—and that will serve the largest number of people. Naturally, too, the largest number of public works will be self-liquidating, but this rule cannot be applied rigidly.

Under these strict requirements, it now appears that the Navy Department's ambition for a naval building program of 30 ships under the public works program has gone glimmering, despite the rather definite assurances of Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Roosevelt's firm devotion to the navy. A more rigid rule than mere sympathy is being applied—it is public service directly to the largest number of Americans and under this axiom the naval program seems to be out. Some uncertainty still prevails, and the last word has not yet been spoken, but it appears that naval building will have to be considered under its own colors, not as an unemployment relief measure.

The President once more denied stories a leading New York newspaper has been repeatedly printing that he would go for a brief visit to the World Economic Conference in London. The tale arises because he asked his naval aide to determine if the new 10,000-ton cruisers can get to dock at Baltimore. He plans to cruise up the coast in a private yacht with his sons, spend a brief vacation at Campobello Island, off Eastport, Maine, and then come down the coast in a new cruiser while she has her trial runs. The President has not visited the new cruisers, and is more than eager to do so. He would then dock at Baltimore. His reported project for a summer White House at Hyde Park is still indefinite, according to his own announcement this morning.

The story of the President's likely departure from the country also may spring from the undeniable fact that his mother's cottage on Campobello Island lies itself half a mile across the Canadian frontier, in New Brunswick. Thus in very truth Mr. Roosevelt will be leaving the territory of the United States, but political complications are not anticipated.

Dock Gate Launched In Southampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERTON HILL-ON-TEES, Eng.—Southampton's new giant dock gate, claimed to be the largest in the world, was safely launched here from the Furness shipbuilding yard recently.

The "gate," which is actually a huge box, weighs with its ballast 4600 tons and is 142 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 58 feet deep. In order that it shall be perfectly water-tight, one of the specifications in the building contract was that it should fit the granite face of the dock to one four-thousandth part of an inch.

Budd Wheel Corp. Loss

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—Budd Wheel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $303,467 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $450,168 in the first quarter of 1932. Shipments for April were 56 per cent in excess of the average monthly rate for the first quarter.

Woman Director of the Mint Faces Diversity of Activities

Coinage for Other Nations and Analysis of Ores Included in Duties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—The oft-expressed desire for a "mint of money" probably is not accompanied by a realization that supervision of the nation's coinage entails a great amount of work and requires no small amount of executive ability.

The directorship of the mint, a position to which President Roosevelt has for the first time appointed a woman, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, has general supervision not over one mint, but three mints and three assay offices of the Government. While she makes her headquarters in Washington, she must keep her eye on the function of the mints in Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco and assay offices in New York, Seattle and New Orleans. Mrs. Ross took the official oath of office today.

She will direct the manufacture of coins not only for the United States but for a number of other small nations which do not possess the technical equipment necessary, and so pay this Government to make their money for them. Panama and Honduras were among the nations for which the United States mint performed this service in recent years.

26,801,000 Coins Minted

In the last fiscal year, the mint coined 26,801,500 domestic coins, valued at $112,000,000, including $111,015,000 in gold, $803,000 in silver and $81,580 in nickel and bronze.

The assay offices which fall under Mrs. Ross's supervision purchase and analyze ore and bullion for the mints. Among the bullion deposits at present is an unusual amount of small parcels from individual placer miners who are hunting for gold while more remunerative employment is lacking. There has also been an unusual amount of "secondary material" brought to the mint, such as jewelry and plated ware.

The stock of gold and silver in unrefined bullion in the hands of the mint is rapidly increasing during the present crisis. Last year the total in the mint's vaults increased by 136 tons to 665 tons.

The mint also issues fine gold bars for the Treasury to exchange for gold coins and other gold assets. Each year there is a test taken to obtain a due conformity in gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight.

The Director of the Mint's position also entails keeping a record of the gold and silver output of the United States and its disposition as well as the value of foreign moneys.

A Woman Assistant

The Senate's confirmation of the appointment of Mrs. Ross puts the high command of the mint almost entirely in feminine hands. Her assistant is Miss Mary M. O'Reily, who has held that post for many years under both Republican and Democratic administrations, and has been acting head when the director was out of town.

The new director first came into the public view when she succeeded her husband as Governor of Wyoming in 1924. She is a native of St. Joseph, Mo.

As vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, she became a national political figure. She organized the woman vote and urged their appointment to public office under the new Administration. She herself was mentioned as a possible Cabinet member.

Mr. Robert J. Grant, whom Mrs. Ross succeeds, will leave shortly to take a post as adviser to the Chinese National Government in charge of the central mint at Shanghai, China. Mr. Grant had been director of the mint since his appointment by President Coolidge in 1923.

Coiner of Millions

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing from Wide World

MRS. NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS

Hungry in St. Louis Refuse Aid of Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Thousands of families have gone hungry and for months subsisted on so little before they appealed for aid that relief even on a minimum scale places them on a higher standard of living, it is stated here by Mr. Emil G. Steger, director of the St. Louis Community Fund.

These families, Mr. Steger said, are members of the sturdy, independent citizenship to whom it is repugnant to seek outside help. They hold out as long as it is humanly possible before placing themselves on the relief rolls. "Ninety per cent, at least, of those who now are receiving relief throughout the country within their own homes are purely the victims of economic conditions," Mr. Steger pointed out in a statement.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Sarnia: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue West, near Dufferin Street, 3 p. m., Eastern daylight saving time, May 7. Radiocast Station CFRB, 690 kilocycles.

United States

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 12 m. to 12:45 p. m., May 11. Radiocast Stations WNAC and WEAN.

Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School, Academy and Elm Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Framingham: Dennison Memorial Hall, Concord Street, 3 p. m., May 7.

Hyde Park (Third Church, Boston): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 11.

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

Newburyport: Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., May 11.

New Jersey

Paterson (Second Church): Young Men's Christian Association, 128 Ward Street, 3:30 p. m., May 7.

New York

Albany: Odd Fellows Temple, 46 Beaver Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., May 12.

Geneva: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 7.

Glen Cove: Sunday School Building, Dosoris Way and Oak Lane, 8:30 p. m., May 8.

Great Neck: Church Auditorium, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

New Rochelle: Senior High School Auditorium, Clove Road, off Eastchester Road, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 8.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 9.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, evening, May 9.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

Olean: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 8.

Schenectady: 8 p. m., May 9.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.

North Carolina

Raleigh: State Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 30. (Note change of hour.)

Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., May 8.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Rex Theater, 29 West South Street, 3:15 p. m., May 7.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Harris Hall, 155 Main Street, 8 p. m., May 9.

Virginia

Portsmouth (First Church): Colony Theater, 3 p. m., May 7.

West Virginia

Bluefield: Ballroom, West Virginia Hotel, 8 p. m., May 11.

Clarksburg: Robinson Grand Hall, 8 p. m., May 12.

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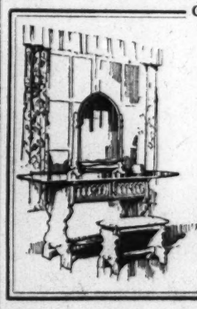

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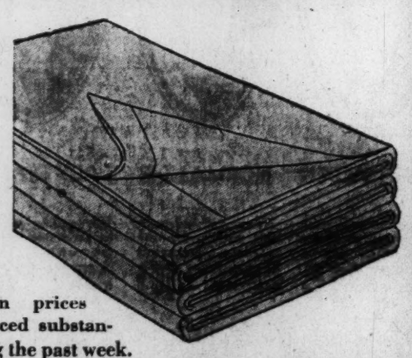

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Wilson Foundation Grants $25,000 To Aid Peace Groups

Woodrow Wilson Prize Marks Achievement in Field of World Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—In recognition of "significant achievements in the field of international relations," the Woodrow Wilson Foundation today made public awards totaling $25,000 to six American organizations centering in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago whose activities cross the seas. Announcement of the citations was made through Mr. Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, president of the foundation, following its annual meeting at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library here.

The foundation's policy committee, of which Mr. Morris, Mr. Frank L. Polk, one-time Undersecretary of of State, and Mr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, are the members, recommended the awards as follows:

Princeton School of Public and International Affairs, $10,000, because its work and purpose "involves the type of instruction which Mr. Wilson had in mind in proposing his preceptorial system in 1905, and plans to develop young men for the nation's service."

The League of Nations Association $5000 for its 10 years of effort "during an extremely difficult period.'

The Foreign Policy Association, $5000, for eight years of "significant and valuable research work in the field of international affairs."

The American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, $3000, for its educational conference work for college students and teachers in international affairs.

The Library of International Relations, Chicago, maintained by the midwest branch of the League of Nations Association, $1000, for educational work initiated and carried on by young volunteers.

The Committee of Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, organized by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge in 1911, $1000, for "its promotion of international peace through friendship and understanding among foreign students."

The foundation elected as trustees: Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, lawyer and new head of the League of Nations Association; Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong of the Council of Foreign Relations and editor of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, one-time president of the New York State League of Women Voters, to the vacancies left by the expiration of the five-year terms of President Roosevelt, United States Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and Mrs. William G. Hibbard.

The other trustees are Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mr. James M. Cox, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Mr. Luther P. Eisenhart, Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. Vance McCormick and Mrs. Esther G. Ogden.

Mr. Morris who was Ambassador to Japan during the Wilson Administration, was reelected president of the foundation; Mr. Polk and Mr Bowman, vice-presidents, and Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, one of the founders, secretary.

Estonians Tune Up For Song Festival Of 15,000 Voices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—One out of every 61 inhabitants of the country are tuning up his or her voice for the great Song Festival which will be held here at midsummer. A large proportion of the remaining 60 will be here to listen.

Nearly 600 choirs and orchestras comprising more than 18,000 singers and musicians are participating. Rehearsals and training began as long ago as 1929—the year following the last National Song Festival. These celebrations, at which visitors from all over the world are expected, are held every five years, the one this June being the tenth of the series. The Song Festival extends over three days—Midsummr Day itself and a day on each side of it. At this time of the year, Estonia rejoices in what are called the White Nights when it never grows dark.

The singing goes on in the open air long into what elsewhere might be night. So do the theatrical performances, folk dances and other festivities which also are a feature of this great occasion. Singing is the national pastime of Estonia. In the homes during the long winter evenings, in the fields during the long summer days, men, women and children pour forth melody at every opportunity, over their household tasks, at haymaking, when watching the cows and sheep at pasture, in school, out of school—in fact, everywhere. Practically every village has its Song Society and each district has regular song festivals at which the choirs compete in harmonious rivalry.

Among the musical groups which are taking part in this year's national festival are 450 "mixed" choirs with 15,000 singers, 40 men's choirs with 1000, 20 women's choirs with 550 and 80 bands with 1500 performers.

Timber Trade Active At Canadian Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Activity in the lumber export trade is reported from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada. From Saint John, N. B., comes word of large shipments now in progress and likely to be continued for some time. From Victoria there are official statements of an increasing part played by British Columbia last year in the lumber export trade of the northern Pacific.

Heavy shipments of New Brunswick lumber are booked from Saint John to Great Britain. The flow commenced in February and further consignments are still going forward.

British Columbia mills shipped 19.45 per cent of the water-borne lumber of the Pacific coast last year to Empire, foreign, and continental destinations, compared with 15.65 per cent for 1931. The United Kingdom took from British Columbia last year 71.42 per cent of her Pacific coast shipments against 52.03 per cent in 1931. Australia purchased last year 91.95 per cent of her total imports, or nearly three times as much as in 1931, and New Zealand purchased approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber; practically all of it from British Columbia.

Canadian Professor Urges 'Moderns' Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of a two-year course in modern languages was the suggestion made by Prof. H. E. Ford of Victoria College, Toronto, to the modern language section of the Ontario Educational Association. Recent investigation has shown that of every 100 Ontario High School students who take French in their first year, 72 take it in second year, 48 in third year, 26 in fourth year and 13 in fifth year.

This suggested course would provide the greatest value for the 52 per cent who do not continue this subject past the second year. The most important objective is the ability to read the language, silently and orally.

He asked that the Minister of Education be requested to appoint a committee of secondary school teachers and university instructors to make such a revision.

Children to Celebrate Empire Day in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Dancing, physical training and a review of flower companies of school children before the grandstand in the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition is to feature the celebration of Empire Day by the schools here this year. Formerly, Empire Day, the day previous to the Queen's Birthday or Victoria Day, May 24, has been celebrated by a review of school cadets. With the decision to do away with the training of cadets, there will not be a review this year.

His Excellency the Governor-General is to attend the performance before the grandstand. Later the monuments in Queen's Park, on University Avenue, and other places will be decorated. In the past the monuments have been decorated before the review. In the morning the day will be observed in the schools either singly or in groups, and in the evening the Empire Day concert will be held in Massey Hall.

Malayan Rubber Shipments

LONDON, May 3—Shipments of crude rubber from Malaya in April were 36,685 tons, compared with 42,056 in March and 36,670 in April, 1932. For four months shipments were 162,904 tons, compared with 161,219 a year before.

Boys Will Be Boys, Cooks 'n' Ever'thing

All Photos by Hamilton M. Wright—The Christian Science Mo

BOYS TAKE AVOCATIONS SERIOUSLY

Upper Left—Frank Macchia, Peter Manneno, Louis Maigo and Theodore La Veniz, Madison Square Boys' Club Etching Class. Upper Right—Robert Petroy of the Flatbush Boys' Club Practices Manipulating the Puppets to Contest for Prize in Marionette Contest. Bottom—Who Said Boys Can't Cook? Vincent Mandina and Alfred Sinap Get Ready to Take Honors In the Cookery Contest.

Anglo-Australian Air Race Planned For 1934 Centenary

Prize of £10,000 to Be Offered Is Gift of Local Millionaire

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — A £10,000 international air race from England to Melbourne is to be held in October, 1934, as part of the Victorian Centenary Celebrations. The prize money has been given by Sir Macpherson Robertson, the Melbourne confectionery millionaire.

The race will be open to all nations, and it is hoped that it will attract the fastest machines and best pilots of the world.

An expert committee, including representatives of the Royal Australian Air Force and the Civil Aviation Department, has been appointed to draw up the conditions of the race. Check stations outlining the official route have been decided on as follows: England (taking off point not yet determined), Baghdad, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Charleville, Melbourne.

Regulations will be drafted to insure the safety of competing planes and the technical and physical fitness of the personnel.

The dean of the Melbourne Consular Corps, Señor Humberto Bidone of Spain, is a member of the controlling committee, and all consular representatives have promised to make every effort to interest the airmen of their countries in the £10,000 event. The British Aero Club, and leading British manufacturers and pilots, have heartily welcomed the announcement regarding the race. They promise full cooperation.

Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford - Smith, whose transpacific, transatlantic, transtasman and other great world flights have made him Australia's most famous airman, hopes to take part in the big race.

The England-Australia flight record is held at present by Mr. C. W. A. Scott, 8 days, 20 hours, 44 minutes. The Australia-England record, held by Mr. J. A. Mollison, is 8 days, 22 hours, 25 minutes.

Sir Macpherson Robertson, donor of the £10,000 prize, is one of Australia's most picturesque figures. As a young man in a Melbourne suburb, he began to make primitive confectionery with some primitive equipment in the bathroom of his home. Now, a millionaire, he is the proprietor of Australia's greatest confectionery manufacturing business.

It was the gift of large sums of money from Sir Macpherson Robertson which made possible Sir Douglas Mawson's antarctic exploration voyages in the Discovery recently. In honor of Sir Macpherson, a new area of land discovered by the expedition, to the east of Kemp Land, was named MacRobertson Land.

A further proposal has been made to the centenary celebrations committee that another big prize be offered for a round-Australia air race, to be held after the England-Melbourne event, but no decision has yet been reached. The distance round Australia is about 12,000 miles—as far as from Australia to England.

Montreal Urges Fair To Form 'Shop Window'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Leading business men of Montreal are considering the establishment of permanent exhibition grounds in or near the city, on the lines of the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, "to form a shop window of eastern Canada."

Art, industry, manufacture, agriculture, and natural resources, are expected to come into the developments program, which is primarily for the purpose of continuing the growth of the tourist business, and the bringing of more and larger conventions to Montreal.

Boys' Club Exhibition Wins Over Allure of Corner Gang

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—There is much more fun in belonging to a club with a real gymnasium and perhaps a summer camp than in being a member of a street-corner gang as everyone will know who visits the exhibition of the Boys' Club of America between April 27, the date of opening, and May 6, the closing date, at the Grand Central Palace.

What 260 clubs are teaching 232,000 boys in 33 states about vocations has been combined thriftily with a vacation exhibition by commercial firms. As a result on the first floor everything is for sale from a tour of East Africa to a bus ride in New Jersey. The visitor can see a ready-to-set-up house or the representatives of a famous canoe firm making 10-foot models, one of which is presented each day to a winning boys' club. He can ever put his foot tentatively on a real ready-to-go airplane the while he looks about among the cruises and foreign railroad displays to decide where he will fly his magic carpet of 1933.

Variety of Activities

Anyone who is ready to change from vacations to vocations may then mount to the mezzanine floor where the boys' own work is displayed. A very useful guide for one who yearns to build a fort may be found in the model of Fort Union made by a 15-year-old boy and would-be bridge builders will find many good points about the hill-to-hill bridge which five boys between the ages of 12 and 17 have constructed. Among the airplanes there is an aluminum tri-motor Ford which has attracted much favorable attention and there is a wide variety in boats.

Some of the clubs have sent furniture and some have contributed toys. One has a Noah's ark with the animals going in not only two by two but six by six. Others have gone in for the plastic arts with clay modeling, soap carving, wax and cement work. There is a very creditable home-making display with basketry and rug weaving.

And the Madison Square Club in New York City has a marionette display, which has been a feature of its work for the past 10 years. The boys have made the dolls, built stages, and contrived scenery, working heartily as their director remarks because this is something they can do, "behind the curtains with nobody looking at them and everybody watching the marionettes."

Some architects whose skilled hands had no other work at the time have contrived a model boys' club with furniture to scale complete even to locker room, gymnasium equipment, and a swimming pool. The whole may be taken apart like a doll's house, can be lighted and is very interesting as a constantly admiring throng of men around the display are ready to testify.

In one corner there hangs the certificate which G. Kojac won at the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928 and which he presented to the Boys' Clubs in gratitude for what the organization had done for him. Directors of clubs are pleased to point this out to the visitors and to explain that here are many boys who have graduated from the clubs to being useful citizens.

Has Own Daily Newspaper

The show even has its daily newspaper, with Philip Schatz as editor. The editor's only policy, he will explain, "is to give all the news and get folks to come and see the show," and he has developed considerable experience in four years as editor of the Record, published by the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street, in Manhattan.

Mr. Grover Whalen, in opening the show yesterday afternoon, expressed the wish that there were 570 instead of 57 clubs in New York City, saying that during his service as Police Commissioner he had noted the lessened juvenile delinquency in the districts served by the organization.

Each day is to have its feature, including a harmonica contest with the two winners going on the air, a dramatic competition of one-act plays, an athletic day, a scouting and campcraft day, a vocal music day, a games day, a programs day and a miscellaneous offering on the last day. There will be prizes in these contests and prizes have also been awarded in the exhibition of boys' work.

Morgenthau Leads U. S. Delegates To World Wheat Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Confident that "by united work this depression can be stamped out and destroyed," Mr. Henry Morgenthau Sr., former United States Ambassador to Turkey, left today in the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd, for Geneva, where he will represent this country at the wheat conference called by the League of Nations.

Mr. George C. Haas of the Federal Farm Board, an authority on wheat exports, and Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, accompanied Mr. Morgenthau as members of the American delegation to the parley. Canada, Australia and Argentina will also be represented in the discussions, the findings of which will be reported to the World Economic Conference, scheduled to open in London on June 12.

Mr. Morgenthau, who admitted he was not an expert on wheat, but expected to learn a great deal on the subject during the voyage, said the object of the discussion would be to reach an understanding among the governments for handling wheat so as to do away with differences and misapprehensions.

"Under the allotment plan, it has been found that there are ways of handling this situation," he said.

"The time is coming when there will be a stop to the methods brought about by unfair competition generally. The whole world has dominant men tremendously anxious for a solution of the wheat problem and it is fine that all of these men are to meet to arrange to win this war against depression. This is a sort of board of strategy or a territorial economic readjustment.

"By united work, this depression can be stamped out and destroyed. People are receiving a lesson now on how civilization can be destroyed. Every effort toward improving conditions finds a response in every nation on the earth."

Michigan Boy Wins Art Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Peter Daswich, 17, senior in Union High School, has received first prize for oil painting in the art division of the scholastic awards, the annual group of prizes for creative work in literature and visual arts conducted by Scholarship, national high school magazine. A scholarship for one year's study at Chicago Art Institute is the award. In addition, he received a cash award of $25 for the best use of oil in painting.

Australians Urged To Settle on Land In Northern Area

Good Grazing Land Offers Chance for Cattle Range, Pearce Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The importance of developing the northern portion of Australia was strongly stressed by the Minister of Defense, Sir George Pearce, in an address in Adelaide. He said that Australians had to decide soon whether the country should be populated by millions of Asiatics or whether it was to be the home of millions of Australians.

"Events in Manchuria have taught us a big lesson," said Sir George Pearce. "If we do not develop the country, we will not hold it for long. The greater part of the area is capable of further development and it is absolutely unknown to two-thirds of Australians. The vast territory to the north of the tropic of Capricornia is destined to play an important part in the supply of the world's meat. Cattle and sheep thrive there in the good rainfall."

The minister said that the federal Government knew that capital was looking toward the north of Australia as the scene of great development, if the people of Australia were ready for that development.

"What is to be our policy in that regard?" he asked. "Are we to be afraid that if British capital comes into the scheme it may make a profit? That seems to be the fear of some Australians. A policy that will open up a country bigger than many European nations must be as wide as the country itself. If British capital is to open that country, that capital must come in the form of goods. That is where the Ottawa agreements have an important bearing on the question, because, with the return of prosperity, our producers are given a market.

"The development of the country will result from the meat trade. The advance in the chilling process is a hopeful sign. Using the vast country as a breeding ground it will be possible to fatten cattle in the country near the sea and transport meat by way of the Suez Canal."

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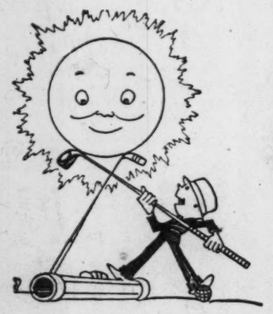

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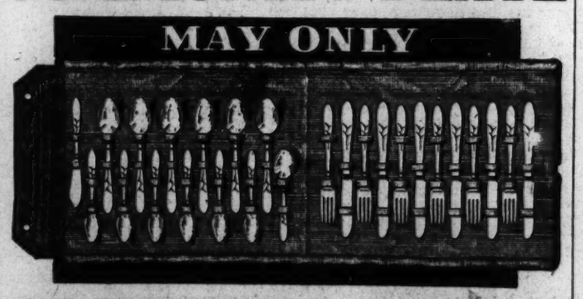

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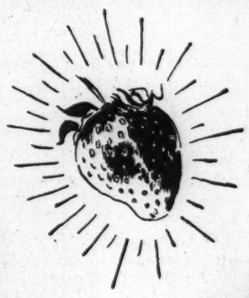

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Pirates Beaten By the Phillies

Cubs, Cardinals and Reds Also Win in National League Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	11	4	.733
New York	8	5	.615
Brooklyn	7	7	.500
Boston	7	8	.467
Chicago	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	6	7	.462
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	6	11	.353

Results May 2

Chicago 11, New York 0.
St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.

The last-place Philadelphia club yesterday handed the Pittsburgh Pirates their first defeat in the east this season by the score of 6 to 5. It was the Pirate baseball team's fourth setback of the 1933 National League campaign. Pittsburgh pounded Flint Rhem for four runs in the first inning, but the Phillies came right back in the second to drive Larry French, Pittsburgh's ace lefthander, out of the box. Rhem was never in serious difficulty after the first inning.

Chuck Klein led the Philadelphia attack with a pair of singles and his second home run of the season. The big right fielder batted in four runs. Chick Fullis made two hits also for the winners. Suhr and Grace each drove in two runs for the Pirates.

Chicago's star right-hander, Lon Warneke, pitched three-hit, shutout ball against the New York Giants yesterday and led his mates to an 11-to-0 triumph. The Cubs jumped all over three New York pitchers for 15 hits and were always in the lead. Leo "Gabby" Hartnett drove in five runs with a pair of homers. Billy Herman had a perfect day at bat with four out of four. Woody English came through with three hits. Stephenson also hit for the circuit. Warneke struck out five men and gave only two bases on balls.

The St. Louis Cardinals successfully opened their invasion of the East yesterday by beating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 13 to 4. The Cards connected with 14 safeties and made the most of seven bases on balls. Dizzy Dean went the route in the box, striking out seven men without giving a pass. Jimmy Wilson made three hits for the Cards, one of them a home run. Pepper Martin also hit for four bases. Beck, who started pitching for the Dodgers, was driven to the showers in the fourth.

Home runs by Leo Durocher and Ernest Lombardi gave the Cincinnati Reds enough runs to beat Boston yesterday, 2 to 1. Durocher, usually a weak hitter, connected with one of Ed Brandt's pitches in the third inning, the ball just clearing the left-field bleacher fence. Lombardi's long smash, which went high up in the center field bleachers, came in the seventh.

Brandt delivered seven-hit ball, but the Braves could not give him the proper support with their bats. Hafey made three safeties for the Reds, but none of them figured in the scoring. The scores:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	6	9	1
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Rhem and Davis; French, Chagnon, Smith, Harris and Grace. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Klem and McGrew. Time—1h. 44m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	1	11	15	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Schumacher, Uhle, Shores and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires — Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	13	14	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Beck, Shaute, Lucas and Sukeforth, Outen. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 17m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Benton, Smith and Lombardi; Brandt, Seibold and Hogan. Winning pitcher — Smith. Losing pitcher — Brandt. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 34m.

107 Hours on Roller Skates

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An endurance record which certainly seems to merit that description is claimed for a certain persistent Yorkshireman named William Wetherall of Warrington, who recently roller-skated continuously for 107 hours at the Harehills Palais de Danse, Leeds. This takes the shine out of what used to be regarded as the world's best performance of this kind—106h. 12 m., in New Zealand. It is unreliably reported that, after his achievement, Mr. Wetherall declared, "Ay, I like skating."

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	16	4	.800
Birmingham	13	7	.650
New Orleans	13	9	.591
Chattanooga	9	9	.500
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Nashville	9	11	.450
Little Rock	5	14	.263
Knoxville	4	15	.211

Results May 2

Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 6, Knoxville 5.
Nashville 1, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 10, Little Rock 6.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	13	5	.722
Rochester	11	5	.688
Newark	10	7	.588
Toronto	10	10	.500
Montreal	7	8	.467
Jersey City	5	10	.333
Albany	5	10	.333
Buffalo	4	10	.286

Results May 2

Toronto 13, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 6, Albany 5.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 8, Boston U. 6.
Carleton 7, Minnesota 5.
Luther 5, Upper Iowa 3.
Manhattan 7, New York 2.
N. H. Chevies 8, Yale 0.
New Hampshire 11, Northeastern 3.
Oklahoma 7, Kansas State 6.
Providence 7, Lowell T. S. 2.
St. John's 7, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Virginia 4, Virginia M. I. 3.
William & Mary 5, West Virginia 3.

Cuban Players Sail

HAVANA, May 3 (AP)—Cuba's Davis Cup team of Ricardo Morales, Lorenzo Nodarse, Arturo Randin and José Aguero, the last three newcomers to international competition, sailed today for Key West en route to Hot Springs, Va., and their series with Canada, May 11, 12 and 13.

Golf at Cut Rates

NEW CASTLE, Penna. (AP)—Cut rate golf—10 cents for nine holes—will prevail at New Castle's municipal course every Monday during the summer months. The "Penny-a-Hole" bargain was announced recently with the opening of the course. Season tickets are priced at $10.

College Lacrosse Results

Tufts 4, Boston U. 3.

Chicago Organizes The Order of the C

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 3

ATHLETES who won letters under the régime of Prof. A. A. Stagg at University of Chicago, formed the Order of the C here yesterday and elected Judge Walter P. Steffan of this city president. Judge Steffan, quarterback on the champion Maroon football team of 25 years ago, was coach at Carnegie Tech for many years, though spending most of his time on the municipal bench here.

Professor Stagg began the gatherings of C winners in 1904, but a formal organization was never effected. The new athletic director, N. A. Metcalfe, took steps to make it a more definite force in the athletic affairs of the university. The new football coach, Clark D. Shaughnessy, showed the alumni what he is doing, with the excellent prospects for next fall's team.

Handicap Golf Championship

One Thousand Clubs Expected to Enter the H. G. A. A.'s First Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—The Handicap Golfers' Association of America, with Maxwell (Max) R. Marston, president, Jess W. Sweetser, chairman of the handicap committee, and Francis deS. Ouimet, chairman of the tournament committee, all former national champions, and 33 presidents of state, sectional and district associations on the general executive committee, has laid its plan for the national handicap championship this year. A total of 1000 clubs are expected to enter the tourney and more than 360 have sent in their entry blanks.

Each club will conduct its own unit of play and will complete the competition before July 15. Playoff of ties will be between July 16 and Sept. 1.

The handicap committee has completed plans for a nation-wide system of course rating and individual handicapping so that every golfer who enters the national handicap championship will have an equal chance, regardless of his club handicap or the course upon which he plays. The method of adjustment is as follows:

Each player will play on the course of his own club and will receive his regular club handicap. Play will be 36 holes. The scores of all entries will be sent in to national headquarters by each club.

The handicap committee will then make adjustments of these scores, both with regard to the difficulty of the course over which the play took place, and the strictness of the handicapping in that particular club.

There will be a large number, between 100 and 300, qualified for a final playoff. The handicap committee, which comprises representatives of every leading golf association in the country, will then set a special rating upon every course for the purpose of adjustment in the playoff. The system which will be followed will be, in general, the system used by the Massachusetts Golf Association, the Philadelphia Golf Association, the Metropolitan Golf Association of New York and the Connecticut Golf Association. This system provides for decimal ratings of holes. For instance: A hole that is par 4, may be rated anywhere from 3.6 to 4.6, according to length and difficulty. Thus four courses which each have a normal par of 72, may be rated as 69.6, 70.2, 72.4, 73.6.

The handicap committee will then adjust the handicaps of those who have qualified for the playoff. This will be done through members of the handicap committee for each section of the country, working in conjunction with the state and sectional golf associations in whose territory the respective qualifiers reside. The playoffs will be supervised by officials of state and sectional golf associations and by members of the handicap committee of the Handicap Golfers' Association of America.

This involves work, but is really quite simple and will result in the national handicap championship being played upon a basis which is fair to each and every entry. The H. G. A. will work with state and district associations in bringing about a uniform system of handicapping throughout the country and the eventual result will be that more than 200,000 players in the United States will be on the national handicap list. The H. G. A. will not in any manner assume powers over the state or sectional golf associations, but will work with them and help them to increase their handicap lists.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	18	10	.643
Oakland	16	11	.593
Los Angeles	16	11	.593
Portland	15	13	.536
Hollywood	14	13	.519
Missions	13	16	.448
Seattle	9	17	.346
San Francisco	9	19	.321

Results May 2

Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 11, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 4.
Seattle at Portland (rain).

Greenleaf Increases Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—E. Ralph Greenleaf added to his lead in his pocket billiard match with Andrew Ponzi at the Greenleaf rooms by winning both of yesterday's blocks. He defeated Ponzi in the afternoon, 125 to 71 in five innings, and closed the evening contest 125 to 16 with an unfinished run of 88. In the afternoon Ponzi's high run was 52 and Greenleaf's 42.

Burke Sets Irish Golf Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—John Burke of the Lahinch Golf Club, County Clare, Ireland, established a record for Irish golf at Rosses Point recently, when he defeated G. O'Connor, Roscommon Golf Club, 13 and 12, in the 36-hole final of the West of Ireland golf championship. Burke holds the Irish native championship and is a British Walker Cup player.

College Golf Results

Holy Cross 6, Worcester P. I. 3.
Providence 6, M. I. T. 0.

Princeton Crew Is Undefeated

Orange and Black Varsity Is Making a Brilliant Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 3—With plenty of veteran material on hand, as well as good reserves, the coaches of Princeton University crews, both varsity and lightweights, are having one of the best seasons since Lake Carnegie was built. Capt. Brewster W. Smith '33, Peter H. B. Cumming '33, Arthur L. Strang '33, and Maurice DeK. T. Kennedy '33, the coxswain, are all available, with Robert E. Pflaumer '33, utilized in the later races last season, still another veteran.

Princeton is always working in short-distance races, as the faculty regards the four-mile event as too strenuous for college oarsmen, so that Gordon G. Sikes '16, the coach, has to devote his energies chiefly to speed and quick starting. His success in the Navy and Harvard-M. I. T. races proves that so far he has brought his crews along fast and well.

With Cumming at bow since the beginning of practice, as he was last year, and Captain Smith at No. 6, these two are the chief fixtures of the first crew. John P. Rutherford '33, an absentee last season, is also settled in the waist of the boat at No. 5, while Robert E. Pflaumer '33, after a brief absence from No. 7, came back for the Navy and Harvard races.

The chief shift in the crew so far came about two weeks ago, when Coach Sikes promoted Aikman Armstrong Jr. '34, a member of the lightweight crew last season, from stroke of the jayvees to the same position on the varsity, and moved Strang, stroke all last season, to No. 4. Both of these have gained considerably in weight, and this proved beneficial to the steadiness of the boat. At the start, too, W. B. Morrow '33, coxswain of the junior varsity last year, steered the first boat, but Kennedy was soon restored to his old position and is likely to remain.

Three members of the original crew as boated have been relegated to the junior varsity, with the other promotions in addition to Armstrong coming to John W. Dayton Jr. '33, who was first tried at No. 7, replacing R. E. Pflaumer, and then moved up to No. 3, where he replaced Hugo A. Rutherford '34, who went to No. 5 in the second boat; and Walter H. Pflaumer '34, a younger brother of R. E. Pflaumer, who changed places with Rusling Wood Jr. '34, at No. 2, in the varsity boat; Alfred H. Howell '34, went back to his last-year position as stroke of the jayvees.

Five members of the second boat of last season, after various shifts up and about, are now in their former seats as regulars, with another moved to a new place. Howell at stroke, Morrow as coxswain, John T. Hamilton 2d '34, at No. 7, and William Speer '33, at No. 4, are in their old places, while Edmund H. Kellogg '34, after a trial at his old place at No. 5, has moved up to No. 3, and Gerhard M. Williams '33, after seesawing with Speer in the early tryouts, is back at his old place at No. 6. Wood, since his demotion, is at No. 2, while Joseph W. Johnson '33, in the third boat last year, has come up to take the bow oar.

Two of the three main races of the season for the Carnegie Cup, with Cornell and Yale, at home on May 13, and the Childs Cup, at Philadelphia, against Columbia and Pennsylvania, on May 20, with accompanying junior varsity and freshman races, will be the remaining events for the varsity, while the third varsity will compete in the American Henley at Philadelphia, May 27, as will the 150-pound crew. The lightweights encountered M. I. T. in their first race, April 29, and lost. They still have a special cup race of their own against Harvard and Yale in connection with the Carnegie Cup event at Lake Carnegie, for the Goldth vaite Cup.

College Track Result

Boston 70, Tufts 65.

Yankees Defeated By Detroit Tigers, 3 to 2

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	5	.688
Washington	10	6	.625
Chicago	10	7	.588
Cleveland	10	7	.588
Detroit	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	7	12	.368
Boston	4	12	.250

Results May 2

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia at Chicago, postponed.
Washington at Cleveland, postponed.

The Detroit Tigers, aided by Fred Marberry, spoiled New York's first appearance in the West this season by defeating the world baseball champions, 3 to 2, in an American League game. Marberry pitched seven innings and part of the eighth before leaving the game. Hogsett was called upon for relief work when the Yankees threatened in the eighth.

Charlie Ruffing went the distance for the Yanks, yielding only six hits. The Tigers bunched four of them in the seventh inning, however, to score their tying and winning runs. Singles by Gehringer and Walker, a safe bunt by Davis and a single by White, a pinch hitter, accounted for the two runs.

A squeeze play in the tenth inning, engineered by George Blaeholder and Jack Burns, gave the St. Louis Browns a 2-to-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox yesterday at Sportsman's Park. In that tenth, Burns hit the fence in right field for two bases and took third when Melillo put down a sacrifice bunt. Levey was walked purposely and Blaeholder followed with a bunt toward first, Burns racing across the plate with the second St. Louis run.

Garms made two hits for the Browns, one of them a homer in the fourth. A double by Jolley, Hodapp's sacrifice and Oliver's single gave the Red Sox their only run. The scores:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	x	3	6	1
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Marberry, Hogsett and Desautels, Hayworth; Ruffing and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 47m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Rhodes and Shea. Umpires—Hildebrand, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—1h. 42m.

Cross-Country Star Shines on the Track

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—J. T. Holden of Tipton Harriers, who won the international, inter-county and Midland Counties championships for cross-country running during last winter, made a very successful commencement to the British 1933 track season April 14 by capturing the Midlands 10 miles title at Birmingham. His time, 53m. 6 3-5s. was 2m. 15 1-5s. faster than that of the second man, F. Deakin, of St. Gregory's Club. The third place was filled by A. W. Shakespeare of Small Heath, who returned 56m. 4 2-5s.

It is quite the usual thing in Britain for the brightest stars in the cross-country game to shine also on the cinders, and Holden is expected to be a formidable contender for the national 10-mile track title this year. Another splendid cross-country runner—he would, perhaps, not be recognized easiest from that description—who is likely to do big things on the flat in 1933 is J. E. Lovelock. This New Zealander, holder of the British amateur record for one mile (4m. 12s.) was not regarded seriously as a harrier until he turned out for Oxford University against Cambridge last December. In spite of, or, perhaps, because of, his fame as a miler, few people expected him to canter home first in that seven miles race. But he did.

American Association

	W.	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	9	5	.643
Minneapolis	8	6	.571
Kansas City	9	8	.529
Columbus	8	8	.500
Indianapolis	7	8	.467
Toledo	7	8	.467
St. Paul	7	9	.438
Louisville	6	9	.400

Results May 2

Toledo 3, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 3.

By-Plays

Will Not Help College Baseball

IN ONE of the recent Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship games a player on the team which was at bat and which had men on first and second bases at the time when one of its batsmen laid down a sacrifice bunt to the pitcher, yelled, "Throw it to third." On other occasions catchers have said, "Hit it," just as a poor pitch was coming up to the batsman. In both of these cases the purpose has been to disconcert the opponent and get him to do just what he should not do and which he would probably not do if left to himself. College baseball has not been any too well patronized during the last few years, and it is very doubtful if such tactics will help to increase its popularity. Such tactics certainly do not smack of real sportsmanship, and it would be well if the authorities saw that they were discontinued, even though it may well be claimed that a properly coached baseball team will not be affected by such tactics.

Tennis Coaching for British Schoolboys

Early systematic coaching, it is now recognized in Britain, is of vital importance to the future of British lawn tennis, and several schools have decided this year to avail themselves of the English Lawn Tennis Association's coaching scheme. Adequate facilities for the game are still lacking, as a general rule; but the growing tolerance of headmasters to it has resulted in an increase in the number of courts, and at certain schools it may be possible soon to teach lawn tennis as carefully as cricket is taught, even though "mass instruction" is more difficult and expensive to organize. The time-worn arguments against tennis in British schools, apart from economic considerations, can be summarized roughly in the criticism that it does not bring out team qualities as well as cricket, and that it is played with a ball less damaging to the human frame. The latter statement is undeniably true, for what it is worth, but the former can be challenged. Indeed, it could be argued that the individual responsibility resting upon one player in a doubles pair is greater than that imposed on one member of a cricket eleven.

Amateur Rugger vs. Soccer

A striking illustration of the profound effect that the attitude of schools can have upon the national development of a game is afforded by the case of amateur association football in England. Since the war, schools, one by one, have passed over from soccer, a game dominated by the professional element, to the Rugby code, and as a direct result amateur soccer has greatly declined, and the Rugger clubs, on the other hand, have gathered good players and an appreciative public. The simple fact is that Rugger, with its spectacular appeal, atmosphere of "the best tradition" and radiant post-school opportunities, is the far more attractive proposition to schoolboys and schoolmasters at the present time. In the absence of professionalism, except for the Rugby league that operates in parts of northern England, the amateur gets the top liner's share of the limelight, and a reflection falls, of course, upon the schools and clubs of the unpaid players, especially when the clubs are "Old Boy" sides, with memberships confined to ex-students of the same school. Once upon a time the school was the big thing in soccer, too, but changing times and fashions have put the professional at the top of the tree, with several vacant branches between himself and the best amateur talent, and the interest of those who care simply for "sport for sport's sake," without reference to leagues or cups, has focused upon the sister code.

Edgar Appleby Alone in Lead

Defeats Moons, 300 to 265, as Brother Beats Soussa in Afternoon Match

World's Amateur 18.1 Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	P.C.
Edgar T. Appleby	4	0	57	29	1.000
Edmond Soussa	3	1	80	16	.750
Theodore Moons	3	1	73	21	.750
Francis S. Appleby	3	2	53	35	.600
Jean Albert	3	2	60	33	.600
Jean H. Sweering	0	4	41	..	.000
Seymour Kling	0	5	29	..	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Edgar T. Appleby of the New York A. C., now is the sole undefeated player in the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiards championship, as the result of the fifth round of the tournament, played yesterday at the Brooklyn Elks Club. He defeated Theodore Moons of Antwerp, Belgium, 300 to 265, in the evening game, with a final burst of speed, in 46 innings, while Edmond Soussa, the other leader in the triple tie, was disposed of by Francis S. Appleby also of the New York A. C., in the afternoon, 300 to 232, in 43 innings.

The third winner of the day was Jean Albert of Paris, champion of Europe, who defeated the third American entry, Seymour Kling, 300 to 192, in 33 innings.

Both of the Appleby brothers played similar games against their European opponents, using safety tactics for the greater part of the match, but finally running out the game with vigorous play. Edgar was especially effective in this style, holding Moons closely, even though the latter went into the lead to a small extent, several times, and was tied with Appleby to the last inning, at 265 each, only to have the American break loose with a brilliant run of 35 unfinished, to win.

Albert improved his best game average by his 33-inning victory, to 9 3-33; and had a high run of 52, while Kling made 17 and averaged 6.

Francis Appleby averaged 6 42-43 to 5 17-43 for Soussa, with high runs of 56 and 32, while 6 24-46 was Edgar Appleby's average, to 5 40-45 for Moons, the high runs being 36 to the winner and 52 for Moons.

Soussa will encounter Moons, this evening, with the two Appleby brothers playing in the afternoon, Jean Albert being the opponent of Francis, while Jean H. Sweering will meet Edgar. The finals will be played tomorrow, with Friday reserved in case of tie for first place.

American Yachtsmen For British Waters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The 1933 British yacht-racing season is expected to bring at least four prominent American competitors into British waters for the Fastnet Cup ocean race, over a course of 615 miles. The 1932 winner of the trophy, Dorade, which is owned and designed by the young American naval architect, Olin A. Stephens, is regarded as a certain starter, and so is a new American schooner, Brilliant, designed by Stephens and owned by Robert Barnum. Stephens has a big reputation in British yachting circles. It is recalled that he won three of the four races which secured the British-American Cup for the United States last year.

Robert Somerset's 59-foot American schooner Nina—recently purchased from Paul Hammond—is discussed as another entrant, and the fourth United States contender named is the schooner Mistress, owned by Mrs. George Roosevelt, which took third place in the 1931 race. Somerset has twice won the Fastnet Cup, in 1929 and 1930, with the Jolie Brise.

High School Track Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Jesse Owens, track and field star of East Tech High School, will be watched closely in the coming district championships here, May 13. Owens recently broad jumped 24ft. 3in., ran the 100 in 9.9s. and the 220 in 22.7s. in a triangular meet held April 28.

College Tennis Results

Boston U. 5, Boston C. 3.
Brooklyn 5, Long Island 4.
North Carolina 8, New York 0.
Yale 8, Johns Hopkins 1.

Financial Backing Of Regatta Assured

LOS ANGELES, May 3 (AP)—Major Goodsell, University of California at Los Angeles rowing coach, said yesterday financial backing for a national intercollegiate regatta over the Marine Course, Long Beach, July 8, had been assured.

Under plans presented to leading citizens of southern California, pledged to underwrite the regatta, three leading crews from the East will be pitted against the West's three entries.

While Coach Goodsell was not prepared to say what eastern eights would compete here, it was understood Yale, Harvard, Navy, Cornell and Pennsylvania were under consideration.

The western colleges will be Washington, Pacific Coast champions, California, 1932 Olympic champion, and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Coach Goodsell said four of the five eastern boat loads under consideration had received faculty permission to compete here this summer and that it was quite likely the other could gain permission, were an invitation extended.

Under present plans, the regatta would be made an annual affair, with expenses to the invited crews underwritten.

Only four varsity eights would be put into the final race, with two of the shells to be eliminated in qualifying rounds on the opening day. The races will be over the Olympic distance of 2000 meters.

Pennsylvania Starts Store-Door Delivery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Said to be the first railroad to start store-door delivery of freight, the Pennsylvania Railroad established yesterday a schedule of rates applying on this service in Manhattan, Brooklyn, parts of Queens and in New Jersey from Jersey City to South Amboy. Long discussed and often postponed, the store-door delivery plan had been in abeyance for months until the Pennsylvania decided to put it into effect today.

The Pennsylvania also took the lead in introducing a trailer service, a modified form of door service, here. The Long Island Railroad, its subsidiary, gives the service through the Railway Express agency.

New England Women Elect New President

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick Starr Pendleton of Brooklyn was elected president-general of the National Society of New England Women at yesterday's session of the society's three-day convention.

Other officers were: Vice-president-general, Mrs. Mattie J. Jacobs of Detroit; recording secretary-general, Mrs. Jerome H. Farris of Philadelphia; historian-general, Mrs. Harry N. Dean of Scranton, Penna.

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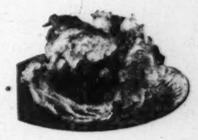
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The Home Forum

Old Friends Return to Middlebrook

IT IS easy for the experienced gardener at Middlebrook to gauge the exact progress of this season, to tell when spring has reached its flood tide, when the serious business of growth is under way. There are other phenomena more obvious, which strike the untrained observer; but much more significant, quite infallible, is that bungaloid growth of weird houses, forts and castles which breaks forth on all sides. Doubtless eminent architects, like the little girl and her brother from next door, have spent arduous hours in planning and erecting them, yet they seem to spring up overnight of their own accord, like monstrous fungi, on the high rocks yonder, in the fir trees and sometimes in the midst of the garden—exotic growths that combine old apple boxes, stovepipe, coal oil cans, the garden roller and latterly my old raincoat.

Outsiders stare at a frowning coal-oil can fortress at the edge of the perennial border, but we have become accustomed to this invasion long ago. With us such a structure is just one more reminder of splendid moments we are not anxious to forget—of such moments, for example, as the historic fall of Fort Rock Pile, before the attack of the barbarians from the other side of the hill, when the defeated garrison came home minus one shoe and most of its picnic lunch. That, indeed, is the chief joy of this surging mid-spring garden when the flowers are just coming out, before the sweep of summer growth has taken all the mystery off things—the joy of remembrance, of greeting old friends as they come back again after the long absence of winter.

And that is the advantage of a garden of your own making, however ragged and overgrown. Everything in it is your friend, because you put it there, because it owes its comfort and security to you. If you have worked hard to put it there, if you have gone a long way to get it and have waited patiently for it to bear its first bloom, then, indeed, you can claim some share of the glory. It is only thus, with the labor of your hands, it is only on bended knees and back bowed down to weed and cultivate, that you can possibly feel the full flavor of the spring garden, or earn the prize of its sweetest perfume.

* * *

Well, nearly everything in our garden at Middlebrook, now so firmly established, cozy in the growth of spring, was brought from a long way and planted with a struggle. Those yellow avalanche lilies in the shelter of the warm rocks, with their long delicate noses and petals turned up like Joan Edith's summer hat—they came from a patch of moss up above the clouds in the Rockies.

They were blooming there in their thousands, thrusting up their buds even at the edge of the receding snow, and the trickle of moisture beside them was the beginning of a great river which runs into the Pacific a thousand miles distant. With a penknife we dug up five bulbs, wrapped them in moss, wet with melting snow, and brought them home with us five years ago.

Carefully we planted them, watched eagerly for their first little leaves and kept them moist in the best imitation of the mountain snow that we could devise. Now they have multiplied to fifteen bulbs, each with a cluster of three or four flowers to the stem, and of a size greater than the largest we saw in the mountains. Every year as they bloom again we think of that expedition up to the snow line, of the hour of hard riding, of that tiny valley of green moss and yellow blossom and trickling snow water, which is the river's end. And, as they nod their yellow hats in the breeze, we like to think these little children of the clouds are saying that they like their new home, that they are happy to be with us down here beside the sea.

* * *

Beside them are their pink cousins, the dogtooth violets of the dank coast woods—an ugly name for so fair a blossom. They are old and well-tried friends, too. In the spring, when the first leaves of the giant maples were almost yellow, and the little crimson catkins hung nodding from the alders, and the sword ferns were unrolling their first shaggy coils, we found these pink lilies, with shy faces turned downward to the moist, steaming floor of the forest. We marked them with stakes and came back in the autumn, when the maple's leaves, now yellow with mature growth, were spinning down to join their fellows on the thick carpet below, and a blue autumn haze hung over everything, and the woods were still with that utter pause which comes before the winter.

We dug them up, from a tangle of roots, guided by their funnel-shaped seed pods, and we planted them in a bed all by themselves. The melancholy fellow who sometimes works in the garden said they would never grow except in the deep woods; but now, instead of our original nineteen bulbs, there are scores. Every spring the family grows amazingly, bringing almost to our door a tiny breath of the forest, a memory of our camp beside a stream which murmurs forever to the aged cedars.

These white trilliums we found in a swamp near our lake, where we had to bound from log to log to keep from sinking in the rich, black ooze. It was dark in there and somber, even when the sun shone, but the trilliums seemed all the whiter in the twilight. We had nothing better than sharpened sticks to dig them with and the melancholy gardener warned us again that they would never grow here in civilization. To escape this gloomy prophecy, we labored hard for our trilliums. We built an entire bog for them, watered by the overflow from the lily pond, and the melancholy one said we could have constructed a large garden for the trouble and cost of providing a home for eleven trilliums. But they have grown to giant size here, they realize what we have done for them, and they repay us handsomely with their mighty blooms.

The wild currants, now a shower of red bloom, we brought home in the car (the ruin of the plush upholstery dates from their arrival); those budding maples, now twenty feet high and as much across, were tied to the running board four years ago; and that Douglas fir, three times as tall as we are, we uprooted in the forest with a trowel. But more gratifying, because we have had to wait so long for it, is the success of that dogwood beside it. Four years we have waited for our first dogwood bloom, still hoping in the face of the gardener's assurance that no dogwood will bloom in a garden; and now, for the first time, it is about to bear seventeen blossoms (you may be sure we have counted every one), full reward for our labor and our patience.

Our oldest, our best-tried, our surest spring friend is the old plum tree. He had been here forty years when we came, a crusty old fellow almost lost in a forest of impudent undergrowth, and I think he resented us at first. A few spikes of blossom, half a dozen bitter little plums, were his niggard offering the first year. But he soon realized that we were friends when we cleared away the brush about him, trimmed his branches, dug rich leaf mold into his roots. Now he labors all year for this great May burst of friendship, this annual tribute of white blossom to us, his friends.

* * *

It is a spring rite with us to stand for hours gazing at the wonder of the old plum tree, at the trembling, whispering mass of its bloom, where Mrs. Glumby's hard-working bees buzz contentedly from morning to night, with a soft, sleepy droning quite audible twenty feet away. For a few days the branches of the old plum tree can be seen through the budding white; but now, in the full burst of its open petals, the bloom seems to hang without support in mid-air, like a fountain of foam, somehow caught and frozen as it breaks.

We gaze on it several times a day to note the progress of the old plum tree's mighty spring effort. We make a special nocturnal expedition to see its waves of blossom against the stars, and the rich, thick shadows of it in the moonlight. And then, when the old plum tree has given us its full measure of devotion and the petals begin to flutter down with a sweet, heavy scent, we like to stand there and let them fall on our upturned faces.

"It's just like snow," says Joan Edith, as the ground about the plum tree becomes white with petals, "but it's kind of warmer and softer like." Robin, flecked from head to foot with these summer snowflakes, tries vainly to catch them in his fat little hand. And Tim, the mongrel dog, lifts his stubby nose to sniff on the wind strange messages of spring, which even we rude country folk are too civilized to understand.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Gull Colors

Silvery foam and spray have pressed
Their colors on a sea-gull's breast;
Eternal skies forever fill
Soft blue and gray on back and wing;
And where the sun and ocean meet—
A seagull dips its golden feet.

DONALD PAGE.

A Spanish Scene

I never knew a river to charm and delight as does this Arlanzon. Its course alone is fascinating, for it comes in from the east through broad, green meads, a number of silver streams, and just above the town gathers itself into one wide flow, and then divides again and glides through the town under five well-formed bridges, then turns and goes straight into the arms of the west; and at evening one sees a stream of all colours and degrees of glory as the light fails, and the background of cloud and sky and setting sun play and blend and enfold each other. Up the stream it is the same, for the morning light appears to rise out of the streaks of silver, and the tall, straight trees stand wrapped in silent praise, as if placed there for no other purpose than to salute the morn. And the bed of the river within the town! It is a bed indeed: a wide and long well-garden, for deep walls bound it as it flows past the city; and flocks of pure white sheep, little ponies, and languorous cows lie or browse upon the butter-cupped-and-daisied fields—for fields exist here, quite long and spongy meadows, intersected by streams which in spring are white with a little flower formed like a buttercup, that rises out of a plant whose leaves are kept prone by the running water. The king-cups are so tall that the little children can scarce be seen above them. Then there are long strips of slender flag-iris, and stretches of gravel and pure sand where the washerwomen and girls gather by the hundred and lay out all the colours and garments of Burgos on the flowery meads. And though the washing is unending, the streams are clean; no amount of soap and clothes seems to make any difference. This is due to the hurrying of the river. It falls about fifteen feet in its mile passage through the town, so no dirt stays to be seen or realised. Nearly all the trees by the river are tall, straight, and deep green poplars, and the bridges are white and low and long, in perfect harmony with the broad, soft bed. Where the boundary-walls end there is a terraced fall and a rapid which gives off true music, and the air does not die away until it passes under the shadow of a bank of old elms, grey willows, and wych-hazel, these relieved by a sprig or two of hawthorn, a bush of golden laburnum, and a stately horse-chestnut in full flower. At the fifth bridge the river runs free and bare of trees for some distance, till a clump of trees in the eye of the west cast their long shadows and bring the play of the waters to an end. . . .

I am sitting by a piece of broken wall. Just in front the stream runs round a grassy knoll, and about thirty little white lambs, and a couple of black ones, are gracefully cuddled up for the night. Only one is standing, and he has his chin resting on another's head. Is he the sentinel and privileged to lean a little? Beyond the lambs the river is a shimmer of gold, and many dancing little suns are hovering over it, so that one cannot see clearly what is of the earth and what no more than light and colour. . .

A distant flock of sheep are coming along a green strip between the streams, and there is a tinkling of tuneful bells. Now there is more dark cloud and light colour-spaces in the west; all the lines are horizontal, and there is no movement away there. A cold blue-grey is hanging like a misty pall between the source of light and the material earth. Faint lemon rays appear, greyness spreads, the picture narrows on all sides, the flock of lambs are huddling closer, and there is a complaining bleat or two. The air is quite chilly! There is nothing more to see. It is night at the fifth bridge of Burgos!—From "Quiet Days in Spain," by C. BOGUE LUFFMANN. (New York: Dutton.)

An Island in the Cattegat

May is nature's own month in the Cattegat, that narrow neck of water between Sweden and Denmark connecting the Skagerrack with the Sound. The island of Samsø abounds in bird life. On a little peninsula, jutting far out into the water, certain species may be seen not commonly found in other parts of Denmark, among them the black guillemot and the oyster catcher.

From a row of piles near the coast, two or three black guillemot took to the wing as our boat approached. Binoculars clearly showed their identification marks—a white patch on each wing and bright salmon-colored legs, stretched out behind a somewhat stumpy tail. The lighthouse keeper and his friend landed and approached the peninsula, where a guillemot was sitting; others were waddling over the stones with an air of possession, as if they alone owned this part of the island. Samsø, like many islands of the Cattegat, has large boulders strewn along its coasts—remains, most likely, of the glacial age when the inland ice incrusted this part of the world and connected it to Sweden. Here, in the warm sunlight, among the rocks were many birds; but at first no nests could be seen, for the wary guillemot chooses a niche, usually as far under a rock as it can wriggle, where it lays two or three eggs. This bird is known locally as "Cattegat's Black Pearl" and in the Shetland Islands it is called "tysty," a name similar to the Danish "tejste."

Two hundred years ago the oyster catcher (Strandskade) was known as the "Sea-pie." With the sunshine glinting on its plumage of black and white, its coral colored bill and red legs, it was more conspicuous than many of its neighbors at Samsø. In a shrill musical cry it called to its little ones in tones that sounded like "tu-lup, tu-lup," rather pettishly repeated; which brought instant obedience from the youngsters, who, running to their parent, squatted so close as to be almost imperceptible from their surroundings.

The oyster catchers had made their nest close to the water. The lighthouse keeper drew attention to the method adopted by this bird for removing limpets from the rock. The mandibles are used like scissor blades to detach the limpet from the spot to which it adheres. At the edge of the water line, many empty shells showed that the oyster catcher makes a dinner from other shellfish besides the one which bears its name. Hovering between the blue of sky and sea, the gulls floated above the boat which carried us back to the town of Nordby, farther inland, where all the year round the sea birds are welcome visitors.

Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Bronze Fountain Group, by Bashka Paeff

AMONG the various examples of sculpture now being exhibited by Miss Bashka Paeff, at the Guild of Boston Artists, in Boston, Massachusetts, probably none possesses greater charm than the above bronze fountain group.

In this group, Miss Paeff has expressed through her medium the grace and abandonment of children at play. In the midst of a large pool, with five bronze frogs spraying water on them, these two little boys seem fairly to be leaping from their pedestal, flashing through the dancing spray, alive with joyous exhilaration. Even in the less naturalistic setting of an exhibition gallery, they retain their youthful naturalness and action.

The sculptor has done several fountain groups such as the above, all of which have included portrait figures. The opportunity to study her sitters in their natural environment and setting has, no doubt, aided her in achieving such a charmingly lifelike quality. Certainly it marks her as a sensitive artist, who can catch a momentary pose in the antics of two children and portray it with such naturalness and sympathy. Throughout all her work, one finds a naturalistic delicacy of treatment which makes each head or group seem vital.

Miss Paeff studied at the Normal Art School, the Museum School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in Paris under the famous Parisian sculptor, Naoum Aronson. During her early training, she studied in all the branches of her chosen field, working especially in sculpture during her years in Paris. It was there that the above group was performed for the 1931 Paris Salon.

Miss Paeff has not limited herself as to subject matter, though her present exhibit consists chiefly of portrait busts and also two or three bas-reliefs. Her subjects embrace a varied range, from small dog portraits to large composition groups, such as the impressive State of Maine War Memorial at Kittery. Miss Paeff stated that she has no favorite, but enjoys whatever work she may be doing, whether portraits or large groups. She does her own finishing and carving, thus departing from the usual practice of most sculptors.

LA INMENSIDAD DEL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA canción religiosa bien conocida compara la merced divina a la inmensidad de la mar. Es ésta una metáfora muy feliz en cuánto se puede aplicar a las cosas del Espíritu; porque la mar, llenando el espacio entre los continentes, se puede ver como uniendo más bien que separando las naciones. Luego, recordando que en el universo espiritual la única Mente llena todo el espacio y es la fuente de toda la inteligencia, reconocemos que toda cualidad expresada por el hombre, refleja la infinidad de Dios, el bien. La divina inteligencia, el Amor, no tiene limitaciones, y el hombre a la semejanza de Dios siempre refleja estas cualidades. Así estaremos todos de acuerdo que el entendimiento de Dios como el Amor divino y nuestro afecto por Su reflejo debieran ser bastante vastos para abrazar a todos los hombres con aquella "grandeza de corazón"—o como otro traductor lo pone "vasta inteligencia"—que es "como la arena que está a la ribera del mar".

Aunque esta inmensidad, basada sobre la única Mente, incluya a todos los hombres en caritativa y cariñosa consideración, esto no implica atracción material o el sentido personal. ¡Y cuánta inteligencia y cuánto entendimiento se necesitan hoy día en el mundo! No hay otra cosa que pueda dar solución a los problemas que para el sentido material parecén privar a la humanidad de su abastecimiento apropiado, de su protección, de su empleo, de su felicidad y de su éxito.

Sólo el entendimiento espiritual y el afecto espiritual pueden probar a las naciones, a los grupos y a los individuos que la substancia verdadera no está en el dinero, ni la protección en los armamentos, y que el empleo no consiste sólo en trabajar para la ganancia monetaria. El afecto humano, reflejando el Amor divino, coopera con la sabiduría que es también un reflejo de la Mente infinita. Lo que los Científicos Cristianos debieran llevar al mundo y expresar en su trabajo diario tendría que ser una caridad bastante amplia para anular el mal del mundo. A medida que cada uno de nosotros aporte a su ministerio curativo esta tierna compasión y suavidad, los frutos del Espíritu se cosecharán abundantemente en condiciones más felices y más armoniosas. ¿Cuando esta previsión y perspicacia espirituales se hayan llevado a nuestras relaciones de negocios, y nuestra vista espiritual se haya abierto para que podamos mirar a todo problema a la luz clara de la Verdad, podría haber otra cosa que un resultado satisfactorio del trabajo de cada día?

El entendimiento espiritual es la gracia que basta para suplir toda necesidad, la gracia que abunda, y que resulta de la unión del amor abnegado con la sabiduría que es honrada, bondadosa, cortés, dispuesta a participar lo que tenga imparcialmente con todos, y atractiva en su suavidad. Tales cualidades se necesitan en todo dominio de la vida, en toda actividad, y en todo negocio. Siguen infaliblemente el reconocimiento que el gobierno divino rige los asuntos humanos. En sus escritos y en el ejemplo de su vida tan noble y pura, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, nos ha dado la explicación práctica y la prueba de como el entendimiento espiritual se puede aplicar para suplir la necesidad del mundo; como la sabiduría puede decir a la tempestad y al caos de los infructuosos esfuerzos de la humanidad el "¡Calla! ¡sosiégate!" que calma el miedo y trae consuelo a los enfermos, a los pecadores, a los tristes y a los pobres.

Más de una vez en sus escritos Mrs. Eddy enlaza estas dos cualidades, el afecto y el entendimiento, indicando que el entendimiento espiritual es requisito para dar la expresión correcta al afecto y a la caridad. Dice por ejemplo: "Dios derrama las riquezas de Su amor a nuestro entendimiento y afectos, dándonos fuerzas según nuestros días." Aquí demuestra que es un amor abnegado y comprensivo que nos mueve a obrar correctamente con respecto a nuestras relaciones humanas, sean esas individuales o nacionales.

Los conocimientos humanos son falibles y variables; las opiniones cambian, descubrimientos nuevos están apareciendo constantemente. Pero los conocimientos espirituales, las revelaciones de la única Mente, son invariables y eternos y no son sujetos a limitaciones. Nada existe fuera de la infinidad de la Mente, y no hay, por lo tanto, limitaciones para el entendimiento y la iniciativa del hombre. Los hombres están siempre conscientes de la posibilidad de mayor progreso. Tienen confianza en su habilidad de adelantar en la adquisición de conocimientos más amplios. Tal confianza—aun cuando no sea claramente percibida—es muchas veces de por sí, en cierta medida, una señal de inteligencia divina. Los hombres no están siempre plenamente conscientes de la fuente de su iniciativa; y sin embargo esta fuente es siempre la Mente divina.

No hay restricción para las actividades, las capacidades y las oportunidades del hombre. Hay siempre sabiduría y fuerza con que servir a Dios. Viendo eso reconoceremos que hay provisión de bien sin límites para todo individuo. Esto se ve cuando se aplican las ideas espirituales, en servicio inteligente y en el reconocimiento lleno de confianza de los hechos espirituales. Esta provisión se descubre admitiendo la verdad de la sabiduría divina y reconociendo la autoridad divina. Se ve en toda acción, que expresa apreciación de aquella autoridad y dirección, y es una ofrenda de servicio abnegado, en gratitud por el bien infinito que nuestro Padre-Madre-Dios otorga a todos Sus hijos.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ship Trail

This crystal wedge so straitly cleft
That parts the sea to sudden lace,
To wings of light, more rich than light
Will quietly fade, leaving no trace
Of thread, white-woven in the blue
As frost divided on the glass
Dissolves to mist in winter air,
As shifting frost it soon will pass.
It will be less, drowned in the deep,
Gone trembling down in a green night,
Than sea-bird shadows flashed on foam;
More dim, more nebulous, more white
Than plume of far leviathan.
Twinned air and sea in silver blown;
Or pattern that the shining snail
Designs at evening, etched on stone.

—ISELA JONES, in "Assent to Autumn." (Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Daye Press.)

The Wideness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN hymn likens divine mercy to the wideness of the sea. The simile, so far as it can be applied to spiritual things, is a good one; for the ocean, filling as it does the space between continents, may be seen as uniting and not separating nations. Then, remembering that in the spiritual universe the one Mind fills all space and is the source of all intelligence, we recognize that every quality expressed by man reflects the infinity of God, good. Divine intelligence, Love, has no limitations, and man in God's likeness always reflects these qualities. Thus it will be agreed that our understanding of God as divine Love, and our affection for His reflection should be so wide as to embrace all men with that "largeness of heart"—or as another translator gives it, "wide intelligence"—which is "as the sand that is on the sea shore."

Although this wideness, based upon the one Mind, includes all men in charitable and tender consideration, it does not involve material attraction or personal sense. And how much intelligence and understanding are needed in the world today! There is nothing else that can afford a solution to the problems which to material sense appear to deprive mankind of its rightful supply, protection, employment, happiness, and success.

Spiritual understanding and spiritual affection alone can prove to nations, communities, and individuals that real substance is not in money, nor protection in armaments, and that employment does not consist solely in laboring for a financial return. Human affection, reflecting divine Love, coöperates with the wisdom that likewise expresses infinite Mind. What Christian Scientists should take into the world, and express in their daily work, must be a broad charity to annul the world's evil. As every one of them brings to their healing ministry this tender compassion and gentleness, the fruits of Spirit will be abundantly harvested in happier and more harmonious conditions. When this spiritual foresight and insight is taken into our business relations, and spiritual vision is opened so that we can look at each problem in the clear light of Truth, could there be any but a joyful outcome to the work of each day?

Spiritual understanding is the grace sufficient to meet every need, the grace which abounds, and which results from unselfed love joined to wisdom that is honest, kindly, courteous, ready to share with all alike, and winning in its gentleness. Such qualities are needed in every walk of life, in every activity and interest. They unfailingly follow the recognition that the divine government controls human affairs. In her writings, and in the example of her pure and noble life, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given us the practical explanation and proof of how spiritual understanding may be applied to meet the needs of the world; how wisdom, to the storm and chaos of mankind's unsuccessful strivings can utter the "Peace, be still," that quiets fear and brings comfort to the sick, sinning, sorrowful, and needy.

More than once in her writings Mrs. Eddy links these two qualities, affection and understanding, showing us that spiritual discernment is required to give right expression to affection and charity. She says, for instance, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 5), "God pours the riches of His love into the understanding and affections, giving us strength according to our day." Here she shows that it is an unselfed and understanding love which prompts us to act rightly in relation to human interests, whether individual or national.

Human knowledge is fallible, changeable; opinions alter, and new discoveries are constantly appearing. But spiritual knowledge, the revelation of the one Mind, is changeless and eternal, and is without limitation. Nothing exists outside the infinitude of Mind, and, therefore, there is no limitation to man's understanding and initiative. Men are always conscious of the possibility of further progress. They have a confidence in their ability to advance to greater knowledge. Such confidence often is in a measure (even if unrecognized) an indication of divine intelligence. Men may not always be clearly conscious of the source of their initiative; yet in reality the source is always divine Mind.

There is no restriction to man's activities, abilities, opportunities. There is always wisdom and strength to serve God. Seeing this, we recognize that there is a limitless supply of good for each individual. This is seen in making use of spiritual ideas; in intelligent usefulness, and in trusting acknowledgment of spiritual facts. This supply is discovered through admitting the truth of divine wisdom and recognizing divine authority. It is seen in each action expressing appreciation of that authority and guidance, and is an offering of loving service in gratitude for the infinite good which our Father-Mother God bestows upon all His children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Across Patagonian Skies

Already, beneath him, through the golden evening, the shadowed hills had dug their furrows and the plains grew luminous with long-enduring light. For in these lands the ground gives off this golden glow persistently, just as, even when winter goes, the whiteness of the snow persists.

Fabien, the pilot bringing the Patagonia air-mail from the far south to Buenos Aires, could mark night coming on by certain signs that called to mind the waters of a harbour—a calm expanse beneath, faintly rippled by the lazy clouds; and he seemed to be entering a vast anchorage, an immensity of blessedness.

Or else he might have fancied he was taking a quiet walk in the calm of evening, almost like a shepherd. The Patagonian shepherds move, unhurried, from one flock to another; and he, too, moved from one town to another, the shepherd of those little towns. Every two hours he met another of them, drinking at its riverside or browsing on its plain.

Sometimes, after a hundred miles of steppes as desolate as the sea, he encountered a lonely farmhouse that seemed to be sailing backwards from him in a great prairie sea, with its freight of human lives; and he saluted with his wings this passing ship.

"San Julian in sight. In ten minutes we shall land."

The wireless operator gave their position to all the stations on the line. From Magellan Strait to Buenos Aires the air-ports were strung out across fifteen hundred miles and more, but this one led towards the frontiers of night, just as in Africa the last conquered hamlet opens on to the unknown . . .

The ten-minutes' halt was ended and Fabien resumed his flight. He glanced back towards San Julian; all he now could see was a cluster of lights, then stars, then twinkling star-dust that vanished, tempting him for the last time.

"I can't see the dials; I'll light up."

He touched the switches, but the red light falling from the cockpit lamps upon the dial-hands was so diluted with the blue evening glow that they did not catch its colour. When he passed his fingers close before a bulb, they were hardly tinged at all.

"Too soon."

But night was rising like a tawny smoke and already the valleys were brimming over with it. No longer were they distinguishable from the plains. The villages were lighting up, constellations that greeted each other across the dusk. And, at a touch of his finger, his flying-lights flashed back a greeting to them. The earth grew spangled with light-signals as each house lit its star, searching the vastness of the night as a lighthouse sweeps the sea. Now every place that sheltered human life was sparkling. And it rejoiced him to enter into this one night with a measured slowness, as into an anchorage.—ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY, in "Night Flight." Translated by STUART GILBERT. (London: Desmond Harmsworth; New York: Century.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Price Declines Occur In Busy Market

Rail Prices Reduced by Profit-Taking — Turnover 4,800,000 Shares

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Stocks were widely irregular today, with prominent changes in trends.

A brisk rally in the afternoon was abruptly turned into a retreat as shares which had previously advanced 1 to 2 points lost their gains to establish net losses of fractions to more than a point in many issues on profit-taking, particularly rails.

Delaware & Hudson dropped more than 3 points, while New York Central and Union Pacific were off around 1½ points.

U. S. Steel sagged a major fraction, while American Telephone was steady. General Electric, Case and Westinghouse were up fractions to a point.

Turnover approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Least favorable of the midweek business statistics were those from the petroleum industry. Crude oil production averaged 2,383,100 barrels, up 587,600 from the previous week. Standard of California cut its quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 50, and reported a first quarter deficit, while Socony-Vacuum has this week omitted dividends altogether.

Merchandising Issues Firm

Shares calculated to benefit from stiffening prices, and the consequent spur to buying, were notably firm. This was evident in the merchandising issues. Popular manufactured goods for which prices have already been increased include rubber tires, and some brands of soap.

Midweek reports from the steel trade indicated that higher prices for finished steel were expected as a result of the bulge in that industry. This may eventually affect automobile prices, it was pointed out.

International trade developments attracted attention, particularly the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement. While some quarters took a pessimistic view, expressing the fear that it may hamper expansion of our business with Argentina, others pointed out that our business with the United Kingdom is several times as large, so that if it benefited England, it should benefit our trade with her.

Bonds Continue Firm

Continued firmness of United States Government securities, as well as some of the high grade corporation issues, gave a brighter tinge to the bond market today.

Although trading was comparatively light, and price changes in most categories were rather narrow, some of the recently erratic loans displayed a steadier tone. Secondary rails, as in the previous session, were inclined to lead in the further progress.

The federal division, in the opinion of some investment bankers, reflected not only the belief that the Reserve System will soon inaugurate an extensive open market campaign, but also the feeling in more conservative financial quarters that the Administration's plans for business improvement might not involve the drastic inflation pictured by some elements. Both Liberty and Treasury issues advanced 1-32d to around half a point Liberty fourth 4¼s were in the greatest demand.

Carrier liens again responded to reports of increased traffic and the general improvement in industry. Santa Fe 4½s gained more than a point while loans of Alleghany Corp., Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Frisco and Southern Pacific pushed up fractionally to around a point.

Utility and industrial gainers included bonds of International Telephone, American Telephone, Gulf States Steel, North American, Shell Union Oil, U. S. Rubber, Columbia Gas, Chile Copper and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Issues of Utilities Power & Light, Western Union and Texas Corporation, were a trifle heavy.

French Government obligations rallied moderately, as did those of Great Britain and Japan. Belgian and Australian bonds were off a point or more and some of the Germans were easier.

New High Grain Prices For Season at Chicago

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP) — Wheat, corn, oats and rye went to record-breaking heights late today on announcement that inflation had passed the House. Big profit-taking sales, however, caused sharp reactions from top prices.

About 2½ cents maximum was scored by wheat.

A pinnacle of 77⅝ cents a bushel was reached by December wheat, July getting almost to 76, about 31½ cents up from the recent low point.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅛ off to ½ up, compared with yesterday's finish, corn ⅞@1⅝ up, oats ¼@⅝ advanced, and provisions showing a rise of 5 to 15 cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	.71¾	.73⅞	.71½	.71½+	⅜
July	.73⅛	.74¾	.72½	.72½—	¼
September	.74⅛	.75⅞	.73½	.73½—	⅛
	Corn				
May	.37	.38⅞	.37	.38	+1⅝
July	.39⅝	.41½	.39½	.40½+	1½
September	.41¾	.43	.41½	.41⅞+	1⅛
	Oats				
May	.24¾	.25⅜	.24¾	.24⅞+	⅛
July	.24⅛	.25½	.24⅝	.24¾+	⅜
September	.25	.25⅛	.24⅞	.24⅝+	⅛
	Lard				
May	5.67	5.67	5.65	5.65	+.20
July	5.85	5.85	5.78	5.75	+.05
September	5.90	5.97	5.85	5.92	+.10

	Winnipeg Wheat			Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	.63⅛	.61	.62	+ ⅛
July	.64¾	.64⅜	.63½	+ ¾
October	.66¾	.64½	.65⅜	+ ¾

American Brass Prices Rise

American Brass Company is advancing prices this morning ¼-cent a pound on brass and copper materials.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
27	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	300	27	27	27	26⅝
7⅛	3	..	Adams Express	9400	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛
63¼	39	..	Adams Exp pf	30	62	62	62	..
15¼	6	..	Adams Millis	2100	13¼	11¾	12	11½
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	4200	8	7¾	7¾	8
3¼	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	3¼	3	3	3
11⅜	7⅜	1.20	Affiliated Prod	3100	11⅛	10	11	11
68⅛	47½	3	Air Reduction	4600	68	66⅜	66½	66⅛
1¼	⅓	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2700	16⅞	15½	15⅝	16¼
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	11300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
3¾	1¼	..	Allegh pf xw	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2½	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
14⅞	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	14⅞	13	14⅞	13
95	70¾	.60	Allied Chem	14800	91¼	89	90¾	90
121¼	115	7	Allied Chem pf	2100	117½	117	117	117½
13½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6800	13⅜	12⅜	13	12⅜
10⅛	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	1200	10	9½	10	9⅝
2	⅜	..	Amal Leather	300	2	2	2	..
14	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	14	14	14	..
30⅛	19½	2	Amerada	2700	30	28½	28⅞	28⅛
15½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1500	15½	14⅜	15¼	14⅜
16⅜	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	16½	15¾	16⅛	15¼
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	110	42	40½	40½	40
8¾	3	..	Am Beet Sugar	2100	5	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛
26⅞	23½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	110	25½	24¾	25½	24
20⅝	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	5200	31	19½	20⅝	19½
84½	49¼	4	Am Can	13400	82½	80	80¾	81¼
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	500	119	116½	119	..
15¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	6500	15⅜	13½	15⅜	13⅜
32½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	32½	32	32½	31
44¾	34	35	Am Chicle	2100	44¼	43½	43½	44¼
4	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
23¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5 040	23¾	21⅝	23	21
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	12100	10⅞	9¾	9¾	9¼
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	3600	18	17	17⅛	18
16⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 8	1500	16	15½	16	16
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	11½	10⅛	11	11
6½	4⅜	1	Am Hide & L	700	6	5⅞	6	6
25	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1400	7¾	7	7	7¾
36	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	36	36	36	..
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	2200	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
15⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1700	15	13⅝	13⅝	15⅜
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	36	36	36	35½
3¼	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	3	3	3	..
12¼	3½	..	Am Metal	5700	12¼	11½	12	12
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	37	35¼	36½	37½
30	17	1½	Am Power & Lt	150	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	11000	8½	8	8⅛	7⅞
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	6400	20¼	19	19	18¾
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3700	18½	17¼	17¼	16⅝
10¼	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6700	10¼	9½	10⅛	9½
15⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	7600	14¾	14	14⅛	14⅜
25	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	700	25	25	25	24⅞
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	13½	12½	12½	..
31¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9400	30⅜	28⅜	30⅜	29
61	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	58	58	58	59
48	20½	..	Am SmkR 6% pf	100	47	47	47	..
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Edries	2700	12	10	11½	11¾
41	30	2½	Am Stores	1200	40½	39⅝	40⅜	40¼
53½	21¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	5400	51	49½	50	49¾
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	900	97⅞	97¼	97¼	98
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	18700	101⅞	98¾	99½	99⅞
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
27⅞	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5300	22⅝	20⅝	21	21¼
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1300	17⅞	16½	16½	16½
58	35	6	Am Wat lpf	500	50	50	50	49
8⅞	3⅛	..	Am Woolen	1200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
40¼	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	39⅝	38¼	38½	38⅞
1¼	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	600	½	½	½	½
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4200	5¾	5	5¾	5
35¼	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	35	35	35	..
15½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	19200	13½	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜
15½	8⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	4600	13¼	12½	12⅝	13⅜
2¾	1	..	A P W Paper	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
19½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1400	19½	19	19½	18½
61¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	60½	60	60½	59⅝
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	8200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	6400	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
33½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	22¾	21⅝	22¼	21¾
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
2⅞	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	800	2⅞	1¾	2⅜	1¾
40	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	40	40	40	..
113⅝	75	..	Asso Dry Goods	4600	11⅜	10	10¾	9⅞
37	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	500	37	32½	36	32⅜
57¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	12700	57¼	56	55⅝	57
68	50	5	Atchison pf	1600	67	66	66	65⅛
33⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	6500	33⅜	31½	31⅝	33
19¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	14700	17⅞	17	17¾	18
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9400	47⅞	45½	46⅝	45½
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	65½	65½	65½	65⅝
16¾	9	..	Atlas Powder	1600	17⅝	16	17	15⅞
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	21050	12⅞	11⅞	11⅜	12¼

—B—

7½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	5600	7½	6¾	7	7½
19⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1600	19⅝	18⅜	19	19⅝
15	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	15	13¾	14¾	15
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3400	19½	17¾	17¾	19½
80	68¾	6½	Bamberger pf	30	80	79	80	75½
32	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	2100	32¼	31	31	32½
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	84⅞	83	84⅞	..
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	4200	5⅜	5	5⅜	5⅝
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2500	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
60¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	59½	59½	59½	59½
6⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
13⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	9400	13¼	12¼	12½	12⅞
22⅞	9	..	Best & Co	6200	22⅜	21⅛	21½	22¾
26½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	11000	26⅜	24⅝	25⅛	25
52⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	3600	52⅞	50	51½	50½
14¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	14	14	14	14¼
8⅞	3½	..	Blaw Knox	800	8½	8¾	8½	7¾
24⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	5600	23½	22½	22⅞	22¾
64	52	5	Bon Ami A	590	63½	63	63	64
32⅛	18	1.60	Borden	13500	32¾	31⅛	32⅜	31½
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	12400	12¾	11⅞	11⅝	12
13¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	13¾	13¼	13	12½
6¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1800	6½	6	6¼	6¼
11½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	400	11½	11½	11½	..
33¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	11600	32⅞	31	31½	31¼
80⅝	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1700	75⅝	75	75	..
92	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1000	77¼	76	76	76¼
43¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	43	43	43	43
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
1⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	800	¾	¾	¾	⅞
5½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1900	5¾	5	5¾	5⅝
48	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	60	50¼	48	50¼	48
9⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2100	9⅝	7⅞	8⅝	7¼
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	4400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	120	5	4¼	4⅞	4⅛
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	800	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	1800	5¼	5	5¼	5
12⅝	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	8900	13⅞	12½	13⅞	12½
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
2½	1½	..	Butterick	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19	86	..	Byers	4900	19¼	17⅛	18	17¾
46¼	30¼	2	Byers pf	185	47½	41	47½	42½

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	5100	18½	18	18⅛	18¼
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	2200	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
4¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3700	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4½
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	2600	11⅞	11	11	10⅞
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	13400	14¼	13½	13⅝	14¼
24½	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	25	24	24½	24½
7¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	700	7	7	7	7¼
57	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	50	57	57	57	57
60⅜	30½	..	Case Thresh	75500	61½	58	58½	57⅝
66¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	910	69⅜	61⅞	67	61⅞
15⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7500	14¾	13⅜	14	13¼
⅞	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
12	4½	..	Celanese Corp	3100	12½	11½	11⅝	11½
29¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2100	29½	28⅞	29	29⅜
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	300	76	74	75½	78½
3½	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
24	5¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	5700	21⅞	19⅝	21⅝	20½
2	1	..	Certain-Teed pf	900	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
74½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	22100	24½	23¼	24	23½
34¼	25⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	51000	34¼	32¾	33⅜	34¼
3⅛	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
3⅝	1⅜	..	Chi @ Gt West	3900	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
2⅜	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4600	8¼	7½	7½	8
2½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	4200	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
4⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5500	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	4⅛
6¾	1½	..	Chi & N'western	18000	6⅞	6¼	6½	6½
10¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	6200	10¾	10	10	10¼
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	4	3¾	4	3¾
9½	5½	..	Chi Uneu T pf	900	8½	9	9	9¼
7	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	5400	7	6½	6⅞	6¾
9	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	3200	9¼	8½	8⅝	9
9½	3½	..	Chi RI@P 7%	2200	9½	8½	9¼	8¾
10⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	11	10½	11	10
15½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1300	14⅞	14½	14½	15¼
4⅞	2	..	Childs Company	1200	4⅞	4⅜	4½	4¼
11	6	..	Chile Copper	1100	11	9½	11	..
18⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	46700	18¼	17½	17⅝	17⅝
1	⅛	..	City Stores	500	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
52½	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	35	50	49½	49½	49
51¼	40	3	City Ice & Fuel	400	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
16	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	..
3	1½	..	City Stores A	80	3	3	3	..
90½	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	50	90	90	90	..
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	12⅞
8⅜	2	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	7¼	7	7	7¼
9¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4200	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
25	15⅛	..	Colo & Southern	100	25	25	25	..
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	360	19½	19	19¼	18½
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	34000	17¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	6 100	68	68	68	67
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	10	9⅛	9⅜	9⅞
45½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	7500	46⅜	41	46	41⅞
7½	4	..	Comm Credit	2100	7½	6⅝	7¼	6½
20½	18½	1⅜	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	72	72	72	71
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	18	18	18	18⅝
30⅜	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	4500	28½	27⅝	27⅝	28
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	94½	94	94	93½
18¼	8	.60	Comm Solvents	31500	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	17
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	7200	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
80	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1200	31	29¼	30½	29½
13	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3400	13	11⅞	12½	12⅝
4¼	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1300	8½	7⅞	8	8
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	51500	52⅝	49¾	54¼	51⅜
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	900	86⅜	84½	84½	86
5½	2¼	½	Consol Laundries	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	14600	7¼	6¾	7	7
⅞	½	..	Consol Textile	2300	¾	⅝	¾	⅞
5¼	1¼	..	Container A	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
2½	¼	..	Container B	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
7½	3	..	Cont Baking A	2300	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	3700	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
45	36	4	Cont Bakingpf	800	46	45	46	..
56	35½	2	Cont Can	4400	54⅜	53	53⅜	53⅜
6½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	6½	5¾	5¾	6½
22½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	9100	22½	20¾	21¾	21
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	11100	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	32100	9½	8⅜	8⅞	9
72	45⅜	3	Corn Products	10100	71½	69½	69⅞	71¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	128	128	128	128½
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	1200	4	3⅞	4	3¾
32	23	21	Cream of Wheat	2100	32	31½	32	32
6½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	6¼	6	6	6
25⅞	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	4200	25⅞	24⅜	25½	24½
30½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1600	30½	29⅞	30½	29½
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	1100	17⅞	16½	16½	17
33¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	240	32	20¾	32	31¾
⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	2
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	5000	44	44	44	45
41	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	40½	40	40	41
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	2200	17½	17	17¼	16½
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1200	49¾	44	44¾	44
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3300	2¼	2	2	2¼
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
11½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	900	11½	9½	10¾	9½

—D—

6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	400	3½	3½	3½	..
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1100	11	10½	10¾	10¾
69½	37⅞	..	Del & Hudson	13500	64½	60½	61	64½
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	52000	29¼	27¼	27½	29¼
71½	48¼	4	Detroit Edison	600	65	61	61	60½
23	17½	1	Diamond Match	4400	24½	21⅞	23	23¾

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27½	27½	27½	26⅝
18½	12	.10	Dome Mines	3300	17⅜	17	17⅜	17½
17½	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	1100	17	16½	17	16⅝
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3800	15¼	14	14½	14⅞
14	6⅜	..	Dresser A	100	14	14	14	..
7⅜	2½	..	Dresser B	1800	7⅜	6¾	7	6⅞
⅞	⅜	..	Duluth, So Sh pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
55¼	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	98500	55⅞	52⅜	54	53½
66	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	100½	99⅞	100	100

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2100	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅝
67½	48	3	Eastman Kodak	100	67	64⅝	64⅝	67½
9¼	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	5100	9⅜	8¾	9	9
1	⅜	..	Ettington Schild	100	1	1	1	¾
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8800	18⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	18	18⅞	18	18⅜
1¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	19500	8½	7⅝	7⅝	7½
7⅞	1	..	Elec Coat	2100	2¼	2	2	2
8⅞	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	1100	17	15	16⅞	13½
35	21	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	34½	33⅜	33½	34
45½	26	3

Financial: News and Comment

Trading Active And Prices Rise In Wool Market

Good Statistical Position and Inflation Program Causes Marked Upturn

The upward surge in the price of wool, noted a week and two weeks ago, has continued unabated.

The strong statistical position of wool, supplemented by the inflationary program of the Administration, has caused a rise of 50 to 60 per cent in prices being paid to the growers in the West since the beginning of the new clip season in the Southwest in early March. Most of this rise has occurred within the last three of four weeks.

The advance in wool prices in this country has been so sharp that on the finer wools there is a close approach to the import parity. Taking the import basis on 64-70s fair French combing to super warp wools at approximately 60 to 70 cents, clean basis, duty-paid, and allowing a 10 per cent differential in favor of the imported Australian or Cape wool, the importing parity appears to be 54@63 cents; that is, about 5 cents a pound, clean basis, above the competing domestic wool.

Import Developments

It is evident that this gap might be bridged very easily; in fact, inquiries have been made already looking to the importation of these foreign wools. Some imports have been made, of course, in the case of those manufacturers who have had special requirements for the soft, fine Australian wools which are not produced in this country. These importations, naturally, have not been large.

In this connection, it is pertinent to add that prices in the foreign markets, both primary and secondary, have been strengthening somewhat during the last fortnight.

In the West, prices have continued to rise on the wools which were free from loans made by the Regional Agricutural Credit Corporation, operating under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Sales have been made in Wyoming, in a number of instances at 16@16½ cents, which it is believed will cost fully 50 cents, clean, landed Boston for staple clips of the fine type.

In the bright wool states, from 15 to 18 cents is freely being paid for the better medium and fine wools and as high as 19 cents is reported to have been paid for a very choice delaine clip.

Prices Up Sharply

In the eastern seaboard markets, prices have been marked up sharply on the comparatively few wools still left on hand out of the old clip.

In woolen types of wool and in noils and wastes, there has also been a sharp upward revision in prices. Scoured wools are anywhere from 5 to 8 cents a pound higher than they were a month ago, and in some instances even greater advances have been made.

A better demand for piecegoods is reported from New York and elsewhere. Some stocks of surplus goods which were ignored by the trade a few weeks ago, it is said, have been sold at better prices. Nearly all of the leading producers of goods have withdrawn their lines upward, where they have made new prices at all. The upward rise in wool prices has been so sharp that they have preferred for the time being to make prices only as they can cover contract needs in the raw material.

Carpet wools have been advanced 5 to 10 per cent, but the market has not been especially active. Mohair is rather quiet but firm at the recent advances.

Mexico Puts Through Banking Reform Laws

MEXICO CITY, May 3 (AP)—Power to increase the facilities of the Bank of Mexico in regulating the exchange and monetary situation through preferential dealings in foreign exchange is provided in two banking reform laws made effective today.

The laws strictly limit the right of banks to speculate with depositors' funds or to convert them into foreign currencies for the purpose of speculation. They also limit the character of negotiations banks may conduct with depositors' money.

President Rodriguez in a proclamation bearing on the new laws declared the "prime function of banking is for better distribution of credit so as to aid productive labor and prosperity."

Stock Transfer Tax Sales

Massachusetts stock transfer tax stamp sales in April totaled $20,050, compared with $12,056 in March and $21,786 in April, 1932.

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1933.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1933. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

Half Billion In 1932 Taxes on Gas

STATE gasoline and motor fuel taxes and licenses for the sale of gasoline yielded more than $514,000,000 in 1932, according to reports collected from state authorities by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

More than 14,000,000,000 gallons furnished power for motor vehicles. The tax was at an average of 3.6 cents a gallon. Consumption of gasoline declined 7.5 per cent from the previous year.

The total revenue was allocated as follows: To state highways, $301,788,231; to local roads, $94,073,954; to state and county road bond payments, $50,726,362; to city streets, $16,776,050; to costs of collection and administration, $2,832,820; and to other than highway purposes, $47,941,483.

Prices Rising As Demand Broadens In Steel Market

Mounting production, rising prices and broadening demand characterize the iron and steel industry, says the Iron Age.

Factors contributing to current expansion of business include seasonal influences, the release of requirements that accumulated during the bank holiday, and protective buying, prompted by the fear of monetary inflation.

The widespread belief that prices are definitely headed upward has resulted in a general resort to precautionary tactics which, in some cases, verge on speculative activity. The scrap trade, for example, is showing increasing reluctance to sell, holding its material for further advances. The rising tendency of scrap prices is nation-wide. Heavy melting grade at Pittsburgh has made the sharp advance of $1.25 a ton, raising the Iron Age scrap composite price from $8.83 to $9.25 a ton, its highest level since February, 1931. Pig iron is also gathering strength, an advance of 50c a ton on Valley basic iron having elevated the Iron Age composite from $14.01 to $14.10 a ton, the highest figure since May of last year.

The strengthening position of primary materials is paralleled by the buoyancy of finished steel prices. Advances of $2 a ton on hot-rolled sheets and hot-rolled strip and $3 a ton on cold-rolled sheets have just been put into effect, having been preceded by widespread covering of second quarter needs at previous quotations.

Dollar and Pound Somewhat Lower On Paris Bourse

PARIS, May 3 (AP)—The United States dollar and the British pound, after opening stronger, were weakened on the Bourse today by Bank of France Sales of borrowed sterling.

The dollar opened at 21.78 francs and dropped to 21.68. The pound fell to 85.10 francs from an opening quotation of 85.40.

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—The foreign exchange market continued quieter today with some evidence of equalization control seen in the more moderate movement of the American dollar and the French franc which fluctuated within comparatively narrow ranges.

The dollar opened at $3.89½, weakened gradually to $3.93½, then recovered slightly to close at $3.92½.

The franc ranged between 84.37 and 85.62, closing at 85.09.

While details of the control operations are being carefully kept secret there is a belief that the market equalization fund is functioning in Paris and New York as well as in London, and this tends to check active speculation in any particular quarter.

Shell Union Oil Corp. Operations for Year 1932

Shell Union Corp. and subsidiaries report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a loss from operations of $4,288,496 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, intangible development expenditures, interest, minority interest, etc.

After crediting account with $4,948,572 excess of par value over cost of debentures purchased and retired during the year, after deduction of $1,738,664 unamortized balance of debenture discount and expenses, net profit for 1932 amounted to $660,076, equal to $1.65 a share (par $100) on the 400,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock.

In the preceding year net loss was $27,008,310 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, intangible development costs, interest, minority interest, etc.

Purity Bakeries Corporation

CHICAGO, May 3—Purity Bakeries Corporation reports for the 16 weeks ended April 22, net of $116,094 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., equivalent to 15 cents a share on 771,476 no-par shares of common outstanding at close of the period compared with $118,593 or 15 cents a share on 805,045 shares for the 16 weeks ended April 23, 1932.

Borg-Warner Corp. Loss

CHICAGO, May 3—Borg-Warner Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, consolidated net loss of $381,981 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net profit of $176,220, equal after preferred dividends to 9 cents a share on 1,168,694 shares of common in the first quarter of 1932.

Raw Silk Imports Increase

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Raw silk imports in April increased 32.9 per cent over a year ago, while deliveries to mills rose 17.1 per cent, reports the Silk Association of America. Stocks at warehouses on April 30 were 43,038 bales as compared with 57,849 at the end of April, 1932.

Scrap $12 in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, May 3—Heavy melting steel scrap No. 1 sold here at $12 a ton, an increase of $1.50 the past week.

Premier Need For Each Industry Is Planned Program

Coöperation Under Government the Remedy, Say Accountants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—"If the maximum benefits of controlled inflation are to be achieved with a minimum of dangers, it is absolutely essential that inflation be accompanied by new rules and new concepts for the conduct of business," according to Ernst and Ernst, accountants, in a statement. "Each trade and each industry must be permitted and encouraged to organize itself on a rationalized or planned basis, in order to stop the destructive losses, to make profits possible, to lure money back into business activity, to recreate employment, and to guard against the extravagances which might flow from inflation if the old order of highly individualized competition were to be maintained.

"Only by this means can the accumulated intelligence and experience of the business world be harnessed and applied in the public interest. Most depression remedies tried to date have been negative. Coöperation within trades and industries is a positive remedy."

On the subject of Government control of industry, the statement says, "all proposals for revision of the anti-trust laws fall in the general class of a regulated or controlled economic system. Competition has been the cardinal principle on which the American business system has been built. Gradually, over a period of years, however, competition has been subjected to various restraints of law, particularly as regards 'certain 'unfair' practices. The nation is now on the point of imposing various new restraints on competition, working gradually in the direction of a controlled economy.

"There are many ways of accomplishing this. One route would lead to outright state socialism, by which the Government itself would take over the functions formerly performed by private enterprises. The substitute is Government control, Government supervision or Government 'dictation' of private business.

"The government 'dictatorsh'p' which is contemplated does not mean, in practical operation, what the term implies theoretically. It means that the Government assumes the authority to exercise a wide range of either restraint or compulsion over private business, without necessarily using the authority in any arbitrary way. This is the meaning of the pending farm legislation; the Secretary of Agriculture would have wide powers, but he would not be required to exercise them.

"A comparable plan is being worked up for railroads, and it is now being proposed that the Government also shall assume a qualified dictatorship over the whole economic system.

"Thus, in a sense, government is now proposing to do for business only what business for years has wanted to do for itself and which it was unsuccessful in doing, for two reasons:

"1. In every line, there is an element of cut-throat competitors who do not envisage the trade or industry as a whole, and who persist in following a short-sighted policy of bitter competition in the hope, perhaps false in the end, that they can survive while others fail,

"2. The other reason lies in the anti-trust laws, whose twilight zones and ambiguities created within many industries a fear to do what seemed economically desirable.

"Consideration is now being given to modifying the anti-trust laws in such a way as not to abolish competition, but to define more clearly the realms within which competition is to be maintained, and to define other realms in which constructive coöperation is to be positively encouraged.

Former Senator Wants To Be Arrested for Hoarding

DENVER, May 3 (AP)—Mr. Charles S. Thomas, a former United States Senator, former Governor of Colorado and long time bimetallist, asks the Government to place him in the penitentiary for possessing $120 in gold.

The 84-year-old statesman has written to Mr. Ralph L. Carr, district attorney, expressing objections to the order of President Roosevelt that all gold be turned in to the Government.

Mr. Carr said he had received the letter but would not discuss his plans.

Burlington Road Income Drops Almost $12,000,000

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—Net income of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad fell off almost $12,000,000 in 1932 from 1931, Ralph Budd, president, announced in the annual report of the company.

The 1932 net income amounted to only $1,502,815.94, as compared to net earnings of $13,319,735.11 for the previous year, the report said. The same condition existed in regard to total operating revenues, last year's figures being $79,543,629.03, compared with $111,218,959.54 for 1931.

Insurance Dividends Unchanged

NEW YORK, May 3—Directors of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company have voted to continue dividends unchanged for the remainder of this year. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia has also announced that dividends will not be reduced in the current year.

Loft, Inc., Profit

Loft, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $23,848 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with $109,341 in the first quarter of 1932. Net sales for the quarter were $2,911,414, compared with $3,587,296 in the March quarter last year.

Remonetization of Silver Seen As Impetus to World's Trade

British Government Puts Forward Compelling Arguments to This End, Says Frazier Jelke & Co.—Low Price Due to Lessened Use

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—It is understood that the British Government is putting forward compelling arguments for the rehabilitation of silver, contending that steps toward remonetization would raise the world price level, increase trade with the Orient and make possible more rapid liquidation of the European war debt to America, states Frazier Jelke & Co., in its current bulletin. It is anticipated that the matter will be accorded an important place in the discussions of the World Economic Conference, it continues, citing as evidence the declaration by President Roosevelt and Premier MacDonald, "We must, when circumsances permit, reëstablish an international monetary standard. . . . In this connection the question of silver, which is of such importance in trade with the Orient, was discussed and proposals were tentatively suggested for the improvement of its status."

The low price of silver is not due to overproduction, but to the decreasing use of the metal as money, says the bulletin. During the last 50 years, nation after nation, to gain a temporary advantage for itself, has debased or demonetized its silver coinage. Since 1900 there has been a reduction of more than two-thirds in the use of silver by central banks as a reserve against issues of paper money. Since the war, India and Indo-China, long silver standard countries, have adopted the gold standard. As silver has lost its monetary standing, melted coins and bank reserves have been pressed for sale as a commodity.

Decreasing Use

Decreasing use of silver has been a factor in the decline in prices in America and Europe. It has put a strain on gold supplies, increasing the price of gold at a time when specie has been in unprecedented demand for a medium of exchange in making unusual international payments. At the same time, low silver prices have reduced the buying power of the other half of the world which recognizes no other money. The Orient has been unable to take advantage of low commodity prices in Europe and America, because these prices have not been low in terms of silver. India and French Indo-China, instead of increasing gold reserves as would be natural in view of their recent adoption of the gold standard, have been forced to export to England and France large amounts to effect international settlements. The British feel that the ability of India to pay for goods in gold, as she has done in late years, is beginning to be limited; and trade with India is of prime importance.

Would Help Debt Payments

America could help the movement for remonetization by accepting silver in part payment of war debts pending a revival in world trade. In the discharge of war debts we have been unwilling to accept goods, and Europe is unwilling further to tender gold. To make payments in silver, European nations should be able to coax large quantities of the white metal out of Asia, just as they have drawn for the past two years on the Orient's reserves of gold. A further portion of our war debts can be collected, it is believed, if we accept silver.

The silver question no longer is a domestic political issue, agitated for the selfish interests of western owners of silver mines. It seems increasingly probable that by international agreement silver will be used more and more in the coinage of European nations, as reserves against paper money, in international settlements and for other monetary purposes. While the readoption of international bimetallism may not be imminent, preliminary steps in this direction seem likely.

Until recently, gold has been becoming dearer and silver cheaper. This trend now seems to have been reversed, without disastrous results.

A Window in Wall Street

Keynes World Scheme

SIGNIFICANCE attaches to the approval expressed by two of Great Britain's leading economists, Sir Arthur Salter and Sir Josiah Stamp, of the plan proposed by Mr. John Maynard Keynes looking toward world recovery, which may be pondered by the World Economic Conference at London, beginning June 12. Mr. Keynes's scheme, which calls for "world reflation" of currency through the issue by an international authority of certificates totaling possibly $5,000,000,000, which are to be accepted as the equivalent of gold, and which, after they have accomplished the purpose of bringing prices up to a predetermined level, are to be gradually retired, has already received much attention on both sides of the ocean, particularly in England. Sir Arthur asserts that he will be surprised if critics "are able to demonstrate any fatal defects" in the plan, though whether other countries will accept it is another matter. Sir Josiah pleads for a trial and says "the times are ripe for a courageous advance in a direction of a self-retiring scheme attached automatically to the world price level in this emergency."

The Debt Burden

Of particular interest at present are the various estimates or compilations of the country's debts. The latest to be issued is by the Twentieth Century Fund, which places the aggregate long-term indebtedness of corporations, governmental agencies and individuals at $134,000,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000,000 since 1929. Interest on this sum is put at $7,910,000,000 or 19.8 per cent of the current national income of $40,000,000,000. At the peak of the boom the national wealth was estimated at $385,000,000,000; now set at $300,000,000,000. The study states that 60 per cent of American farms are free of mortgage indebtedness, and that the total farm mortgage debt is only 7 per cent of the national indebtedness. Those who demand debt relief may ponder the foundation's statement that "there is no positive evidence of a generally intolerable debt burden on all parts of the American economic life."

Orienting Stocks

It would appear as if certain of the moves of the Administration are based upon the economic philosophy of Walter Lippman, in view of the advice of President Roosevelt to newspaper men at a recent press conference that they read Lippman's recent articles as a clear explanation of the President's purposes. Mr. Lippman says we are confronted with the choice of abandoning the integrity of the gold dollar internationally or meeting another slump in the domestic price level. The latter, he believes, would result in a collapse of the credit structure and might end in a social upheaval. In choosing inflation, through devaluation of the gold content of the dollar, he warns against establishing the dollar on a gold basis at too high a level, since that would handicap this country. Brokers in attempting to orient industrial stock levels in an inflation market have set between 85 and 90 in the Dow-Jones averages as a likely goal. This compares with an average of about 77 at Tuesday's closing prices.

Substance vs. Form

An incisive analysis of the reason why public officials of erudition and intelligence take opposite stands on the question of "inflation" is put forward by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale. Writing in the New York Times he says that the "head-on collision between two concepts of the dollar" is due to the fact that men like Carter Glass and Ogden Mills think of the currency unit in its legal sense as a fixed weight of gold, while the opposing group think of the dollar as purchasing power which ought to be constant. The former clings to form and the latter to substance, he asserts. What the dollar buys is the main thing, not what it weighs. Since the dollar has swollen 75 per cent, corrective reflation is needed, and after that has been attained constancy or stabilization is the desideratum, says the Yale professor. To those who are with the President in his efforts at rehabilitation, this view will loom as the right one.

Stock Exchange Freedom

What the Government intends to do with the right of the New York Stock Exchange to make its own rules of conduct for members and to deal with the problems arising out of stock and bond trading will remain a moot question until later this month. Mr. Joseph Stagg Lawrence who represented the exchange at hearings before a House committee last year said a few days ago that the Government was in a strong position to prove that the exchanges of the country are sufficiently affected with a public interest to warrant federal regulation. He says that the best argument against such regulation is the fact that the State of New York which has had the power to compel incorporation of the exchange ever since its organization in 1792 has never seen fit to take such action, though often urged to do so.

Trust Favorites

The individual investor who watches the buying and selling of investment trusts in the endeavor to obtain clues as to what the "experts" are doing with the contents of their portfolios will in many instances be as puzzled as enlightened. If the searcher expects agreement, he will not find it, though a certain degree of unanimity will be shown, as for instance, the predeliction of 20 trusts, in a certain compilation, for the stock of Consolidated Gas of New York. Every one of the 20 trusts held this stock on Dec. 31, 1932, and it was the leader among seven other issues also held by the 20 organizations. In second place was American Gas & Electric, with American Telephone third. Selling outweighed the buying in the case of American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, National Dairy Products, Southern California Edison and General Motors. Buying outweighed the selling in American Gas, Pacific Gas, General Electric, Kennecott, Penney and General Foods. Twelve trusts bought Guaranty Trust Company of New York and none sold. Continental Can and International Business Machines were almost as popular, the former being bought by 12 and the latter by 11 trusts during the year, while each was sold by one trust only.

G. R. E.

Leather Tanners Operating on An Earnings Basis

Two Large Companies Show Small Profits—Limit Future Orders

Advance in prices by leather tanning companies of 15 per cent to 20 per cent, embracing sole leather, side uppers and calfskins, should mean the difference between red-ink figures and operating profits to some companies, notably United States Leather Co., leading factor in the heavy leather field, which now is operating at a small profit on current prices.

American Hide & Leather Co., with its inventories written down to the low levels of June 30, 1932, end of the fiscal year, has been able to show moderate profits.

For the 36 weeks to March 4 it reported operating profit of $313,708 exclusive of government tax refund of $455,560. This compared with an operating loss of $245,653 in the like period of the previous year.

The advance in the finished product follows consistent advances in calfskins and cattle hides. Light native cows, selling at 8 cents a pound, are 3½ cents above the year's lows.

Leather tanners are refusing to book any great amount of future business at these levels, preferring to confine commitments either to current business or the near future on the basis of present prices. Substantial inventories carried by leather companies should be an important factor in determining earnings results, at least during the balance of this year.

Consumption of hides during 1932 and so far this year has been well above production according to a survey by the New York Hide Exchange, which estimates that on Feb. 28 stocks were 13.1 per cent less than a year ago.

Shoe manufacturers, confronted with higher leather prices, are apparently under the necessity of marking up shoe prices in the near future.

In the first quarter United States Leather was still operating in the red, showing a deficit of $143,252 after depreciation and taxes. Reflecting the stiffening of leather prices, the company had reached a point at the close of the quarter where a small profit was shown on prices then prevailing. Obviously, the present price advance has bettered the position to a point where profits can be shown. Net loss of $1,806,385 in 1932 compared with $1,109,076 in 1931.

An idea of the extent of past inventory write-offs can be gained from the fact that inventories at the close of 1928, carried at $30,945,000, declined to $23,380,000 in 1929, to $18,664,000 in 1930 and to $13,943,000 in 1931. Inventories written down to a basis of hides at around five cents at the close of 1932 amounted to $12,081,739.

Gold Hoarders Wait For Treasury Action

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 3

THE Government has said that it intends to proceed against gold hoarders, but it has yet to reveal its course of action. Indications are that many hoarders are waiting for Treasury officials to show their hand.

The time limit for returning gold expired Monday, and it is understood that the Treasury is checking a list of hoarders compiled by banks.

Last week there was approximately $700,000,000 in gold and gold certificates still out, the bulk of it believed to be in hiding in this country.

Electric Power Production Drops Slightly in Week

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Electric power output last week was off slightly from the preceding week, but showed the smallest percentage decline from the previous year since July 18, 1931.

Production as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,427,960,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,431,095,000 the week before. The decrease from the like week last year was 1.8 per cent, as compared with a 2.6 loss in the previous week.

The decrease from the previous week, following the usual seasonal trend, was less than in any of the last three years.

The Atlantic seaboard and New England regions again registered gains over last year, the former being up .5 per cent and the latter 2.5 per cent. In the week ended April 22 these districts showed improvement of .1 and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

The central industrial region was off 4.2 per cent compared with a decrease of 3.6 per cent in the previous week. The Pacific coast was down 1.3 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent the week before.

May Conventions In New York Numerous

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—More than 67 local and national business organizations, representing a cross-section of solid business enterprises, are to hold conventions in this city this month, according to Mr. John R. Young, manager of the convention bureau of the Merchants' Association. These meetings are expected to bring here about 35,000 delegates.

Scarcely a day will pass by without some convention being in progress, one of the principal meetings being the joint styles conferences of the Shoe and Leather Industries, which are to be held on May 8 and 9.

Foreign Trade Of Manchoukuo Has Good Gain

Exports Well Ahead of Imports—Sales of U. S. Goods Up 58 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3 — Striking gains in the foreign trade of the new state of Manchoukuo during its first year of existence were announced here recently by Kensuke Horinouchi, Consul General of Japan in New York.

Combined figures for the ports of Dairen, Antung and Newchwang, which handle 70 to 80 per cent of Manchoukuo's international commerce, show a gain of 153 per cent in imports and 44 per cent in exports for the year ended Feb. 28. The increases extended to every principal item of import and all export commodities except one.

Imports were valued at 248,226,000 yuan (about $55,999,785 at current rate) and exports 320,550,000 yuan (about $72,316,080).

Commercial relations between the United States and Manchoukuo scored a good advance, imports of American commodities—chiefly iron and steel, petroleum, machinery and automobiles—gaining 58 per cent. The increase was not so pronounced, however, as for other leading western nations. France's exports to Manchoukuo rose 193 per cent and Great Britain's 151. Export gains for other countries were: Japan, 191 per cent; Russia, 95, and China, 65.

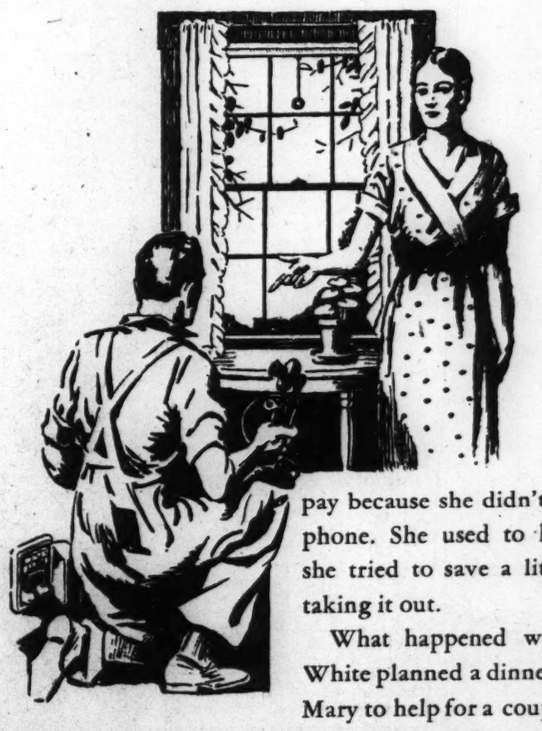
Building materials and petroleum were among the imports showing large gains, the former rising 179 per cent and the latter 348. The demand for building materials was due to a general speeding up in construction, both industrial and residential. Residential construction was most notable in Hsinking, the new capital.

Strong competition for the flourishing Manchoukuoan petroleum market is indicated in reports to the Consulate General that the Soviet Petroleum Company has been very active and attempting to undersell its principal rivals, the Asiatic Petroleum Company (British) and the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Even more striking than the trade figures for the year were those for the month of February, the first report covering the whole of Manchoukuo. In that month Manchoukuoans purchased American goods to the value of 3,247,000 yuan (about $732,523), placing the United States second only to Japan and China. Exports to the United States for the month were valued at 641,000 yuan (about $144,609).

Machinery, automobiles and iron and steel were the principal imports from America in that period. In the automobile field Great Britain and Germany were offering Americans their principal competition.

Mary Smith
LOST two days' PAY



MARY SMITH is one of those working women known as "accommodators." Some of them cook or serve when someone is giving a party. Others care for children, help with plain sewing, look after various odd jobs in peoples' houses, and generally "accommodate."

Last week Mary lost two days' pay because she didn't have a telephone. She used to have one, but she tried to save a little money by taking it out.

What happened was this. Mrs. White planned a dinner. She wanted Mary to help for a couple of days as usual. She tried to telephone, but found the service discontinued. Another "accommodator," with a telephone, got the job.

Mary Smith has her telephone back now. She knows this one job would have paid her telephone bill for a month or so, and she isn't going to miss any more.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Managing Our Incomes

Family Spending Plan Series—1

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A TIME has come for most of us when skill in the management of small sums must supplant the exhilaration of earning such an income as for many years prior to this economic confusion was deemed essential to comfort. Fortunately, the joys of living cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The successful management of these same dollars and cents, however, may free the individual to achieve a well-founded sense of security and enjoyment of living. It is of the management of the personal or family money—the budget, or better yet, the "spending plan"—with which the five articles of this series are concerned.

Perhaps many of us feel that we manage our incomes as well as possible, given our tastes and habits. Yet the wide divergence between the manner in which one individual and another, with approximately the same incomes, is able to live, justifies the conviction that a given sum can mean a good deal more or a good deal less according to the skill with which its outflow is directed.

The first essential is to decide what makes up valuable daily living. Of course, each individual and each family will answer that question differently. But fundamentally we are all pretty well in accord. We all desire, justly, shelter which satisfies our sense of what is tasteful, and which gives us privacy when we wish it and opportunity at other times for social expansion. We want a moderate amount of food which is pleasant not only to the taste but also to the eye, adequate heat, ventilation and light. Beyond home, we need association with the works and thoughts of mankind—through occasional plays, lectures, exhibitions, social affairs.

With a limited income the relative importance of these things to our individual happiness and to our social effectiveness must be weighed thoughtfully—not once but continually.

Productive of Genuine Values

As a basic idea, let us admit that spending should be productive; that it should achieve those things or bring about an unfoldment of thought by means of which we grow in spiritual stature. This test, if liberally enough interpreted, will serve to sift the wheat from the tares in our acquisitive impulses. It should not, of course, be construed so as to prohibit pretty clothes in such measure as to supply our needs; nor to keep shabby curtains at our windows and flavorless food on our tables, so that we can buy some learned book not essential to our work or subscribe to some lecture course of very indirect application to our tastes, on the pretense of accumulating wisdom. It is rooted in natural pleasures and simple procedures which give us delight.

The permanence of this delight is an important test of its value. Although one would become an intolerable prig if one abstained from all purely momentary enjoyments, such as an occasional ice cream soda or bunch of jonquils, yet as a working rule it is well to choose those expenditures which extend their benefits into the future.

For this reason pleasures such as travel, concerts, study courses, by means of which the individual may grow in expression of intelligence, attractiveness and ability should not be classed as luxuries but as advancement. They should receive preferential consideration as a source of expenditure, subsequent only to suitable maintenance, the discharge of debts, and contributions to such civic and religious causes as claim our support.

Probably it will be argued that savings should be included in the list of prior considerations; but only up to a certain point, this writer believes. They should not be so large as to cut off the opportunities for cultural development, for the safest and most productive investment is in one's own powers.

At the same time, it must be acknowledged that a reserve fund is conducive to a peaceful state of thought which fosters the happy assimilation of opportunities; and that at times it may be drawn upon to bridge over a situation that without this help might be exceedingly unsettling and difficult.

In any analysis of methods, distinctions should be made at certain points in the recommended procedure between the two types of income, the one which results from investments and the one that accrues from a salary; and between the particular needs of the diverse types of human beings who must find happiness in their expenditures.

For instance, the income which derives from stocks and bonds gives greater opportunity for management, because time, which in the case of salary must be devoted to earning, can, in the other case, be focused on well-planned spending and on activities which make some forms of spending unnecessary. In other words, many economies are dependent on leisure and on an energy which is not always present at the end of a wage-earning day. In respect to the human distinction, any rule-by-thumb system which counseled the same divisions of the budget for the socially minded person and the recluse, for the artist and the salesman, for the person with strong domestic tastes and the civic worker, would prove itself useless and stifling.

Transferred to Increased Capacity

Because the purpose of any rational system of economy must be to restrict as little as possible the tastes and development of the individual, first attention should be given to the petty sums paid out for non-essentials. For these, of course, subtract from the funds given over to the satisfaction of tastes and talents, just the amounts actually wasted on them. Everyone interested in the conservation of income for purpose of growth should first of all take pencil and paper and jot down a list of trivial habitual expenditures which can be transferred from the column of Meaningless Outgo to the column of Increased Capacity. Perhaps afternoon teas, candy, night snacks, unnecessarily long telephone calls, some bus and taxicab fares, and those movies which fall into the class of unrewarding entertainment, will play an important rôle in this transfer, amounting in a month to a considerable sum.

For this plan self-control is needed. In other schemes ingenuity plays the leading rôle. For instance, how can we reduce our laundry? Why, paper can be used for many cleaning purposes, and, when one is alone or very informal, for napkins and even for covers. In hours of privacy cheesecloth may substitute for handkerchiefs. Thus is saved the cost of having a certain amount of laundry done by hired labor; or, in cases where little things are washed at home, time is released, which, if constructively employed, can, equally with the money saved in the other instance, be classified as a contribution to increased capacity. The "stitch in time" is tremendously worth while in the conservation of garments; the prompt return of books to lending libraries, or their renewal for a second period, enables one to read two books, perhaps for the price which one would cost were it allowed to lie around unheeded.

Buy Only What is Needed

It is probable that most of us buy unneeded commodities because they are offered at mark-down sales; and that we could transfer to more important categories a good many sums if we always asked ourselves before making a purchase, Can I get along without it for the present?—and, if so, desisted from the acquisition, however alluring the price. For bargain sales constantly recur and an opportunity to buy advantageously will undoubtedly offer itself again when the object is really requisite.

Although it may be argued theoretically that such savings are only deferred expenditures, the matter does not work out in this way, as will be seen if the amounts saved are jotted down in a little book devoted to the purpose. By careful accounting over a year's time it will be discovered that purchases of specific articles have been fewer than the articles in the same categories which have been resisted. Nor will any deprivations have been experienced in consequence.

Next Week—When Time Is Added to Income.

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell, Paris, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Sports Frock of White Woolen Crêpe With Removable Cape. The Bow-Knot Is Embroidered in Red and Black Wool. Hat of White Stitched Linen. Frock and Hat From Mme. Bruyere. Center—Graduation Frock of White All-Over Embroidered Organdie With Bands and Sleeve Ruffles of Plain Organdie. From Mainbocher. Right—Frock of Navy Blue Wool Crêpe With Collar of Yellow and White Gingham and Ties of Black and White Gingham. The Belt Is of Black and Yellow Leather. From Patou.

For the Girl Graduate

By ELENE FOSTER
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

APPLE blossoms, lilac and flowering chestnut trees are always associated in my thought with Graduation Day. They bring back a picture of a procession of white-clad girls passing before the stately figure of the head mistress, each, in turn, receiving the roll of parchment which means the end of school days and the beginning of life in the "grown-up" world. I can see, in my mind's eye, the shop windows at home, filled at the moment with lovely white frocks especially designed for the "sweet girl graduate" and it occurred to me that it might be worth while, just at this time when graduation frocks are in the making, to see if the French dressmakers can help us to make this year's graduation gown chic and what we call "a little different."

And so, full of hope, I sallied forth on what proved at first a rather baffling mission. I found, in the first place, that there is no such thing as a "graduation frock" in a Paris dressmaking house. Even after I had carefully explained its meaning, I was met with a tolerant shrug of the shoulders and the remark that the idea of a special frock in which to receive the "diplome" was truly "extraordinaire." Finally, I bethought me of the charming young American directrice of the house of Mainbocher and in her I found complete understanding. She knew what a graduation frock was, for not so many years ago, she had been a "sweet girl graduate" herself and she straightway produced the lovely organdie gown which Mrs. Rockwell has sketched for you. This is made of all-over embroidered white organdie with bands of plain muslin at the edge of the skirt and forming the ruffles on the sleeves. This frock, as my practical young friend explained, will serve a double purpose (a point not to be overlooked in these days), for what looks like a bodice is really a waist-length jacket which, when removed, leaves a charming evening frock with a girlish bodice, modestly décolleté, which will be useful for dances at the Country Club and other summer evening festivities. As organdie is very much in vogue this season, this seems an ideal graduation gown—youthful, summery and chic.

Fortunately for this year's graduate, all the old-fashioned muslins, Swiss, organdie and fine dimity are once more in fashion. I saw a lovely frock the other day which was designed for the sixteenth birthday of a little French comtesse and which would make a charming graduation dress. This was of fine dotted Swiss muslin made with a full skirt which had rows of narrow lace arranged in groups from hem to waist-line and a full bodice with short puffed sleeves covered with rows of the same lace and a sash of soft Nile green satin tied in a big bow right in the center of the waist-line at the front.

Organza, chiffon, georgette and taffeta are all appropriate materials for the graduation frock. In Mme. Lanvin's collection there are two models designed for the "jeune fille" which would serve extremely well as graduation gowns. One is of pale blue georgette (it could be done in white for the graduate) made very simply with a slightly flaring skirt which has a narrow, flat, knife-pleated ruffle around the edge, a plain sleeveless bodice with a round waist-length cape edged with the same fine pleating and caught up in the middle with a nosegay of pastel tinted flowers. Without the cape, this would serve as an evening gown. The other model is of crisp, white taffeta made with a rather full skirt with little embroidered scallops at the edge, a plain bodice with elbow sleeves and a round neck, both with a scalloped edge and a big taffeta bow on the front of the bodice with the same embroidered scallops. A wide belt of pale coral-colored suede is fastened in the middle of the back with a square suede buckle. This belt, for the graduate, could be in white or silver.

There are several evening frocks in the collection of Mlle. Chanel which could easily be adapted for the graduation exercises. One, in particular, of white embroidered organdie with a flaring skirt edged with a band of plain organdie, cut princess fashion and laced down the back with strips of the plain muslin which are tied in a splashing bow halfway down the skirt, only needs the neck cut a bit higher and the addition of short, puffed sleeves, to pass muster in the most conservative of eastern boarding schools.

Simple and Youthful

The graduation gown must be simple and, of course, essentially youthful, and therefore, the new, full, tucked-in blouses which several of the French dressmakers are showing with street suits for the younger generation, would make excellent bodices in almost any material. These are very full and have several rows of shirring around the neck just over the collar-bones, very like the peasant bodices which come from the Balkan states. With a full skirt gathered in the same way just below the waist-line and a sash of soft satin ribbon with long ends reaching to the edge of the skirt, one would have a quaint and very youthful graduation frock.

My search for the graduation frock brought home to me the fact, which had only half realized before, that for the first time in several years, the French dressmakers have drawn a definite line between the models designed for the young girl and those offered for her mother. This does not mean a return of the prim, older-woman fashions of pre-war days but rather the creationg of models exclusively for the younger generation. The so-called "sports clothes" houses, Mme. Schiaparelli, Jane Regny, Vera Borea and Lyoline, to mention a few of the most important, are undoubtedly responsible for this, for they specialize very definitely in clothes for the young girl. It is to this group that we owe the broad shoulders, the flat silhouette, the loose box coat, the gay color combinations and other seemingly extreme ideas which are seen in the models of the present season. Many of these ideas may seem exaggerated to the older woman but the younger generation hail them with delight as something definitely their own, and one must admit that the square shoulder, the pinched-in waist, the big, taffeta bow and the cocky little double-decked knitted cap are fitting expressions of many a girl graduate of the present day.

Apart from the white graduation frock, the wardrobe of the girl graduate is a riot of color. Bright blue, green, orange and red in coats and frocks, scarves and bows of brilliant plaids and stripes, often worn with hats of the same material, gloves of vivid hue and all the other accessories, bracelets, necklaces, bags, etc., as gay as gay can be. The favorite street costume of the Parisian "jeune fille" is a jacket and frock of contrasting colors. The jacket may be of brilliant blue or red or green, and the frock of beige, gray or navy blue, or the order may be reversed with the jacket of a somber hue and the frock of a brighter color.

String Again

Linen both in the natural color and dyed in bright red, blue or green is another favorite for the street costume, which in this case usually takes the form of a jacket and skirt with blouse of another material. Crocheted string in the natural color or in light shades of blue or green, is a popular material for this blouse. I saw a very attractive model the other day at Redfern's, in the natural color, with short sleeves and a round neck, which was embroidered all over, except on the sleeves, in a lattice pattern in lines of bright green worsted.

Linen jackets in white or the natural color are shown by several of the dressmakers with frocks of dark wool or silk crêpe. Mainbocher, for example, has a smart, little single-breasted fitted jacket of white linen which is worn, together with a little sailor hat of the same material, with a frock of navy blue crêpe which has a flat, round collar and cuffs composed of two rows of pointed bits of white linen.

Capes, capelets and caps over the shoulders are still very much in fashion, and there are plastrons in various shapes, removable and non-removable, which are especially suitable for the young girl. The sketch of the white crêpe sports frock from Mme. Bruyere shows a combination of cape and plastron. A big, white pearl button fastens this to the frock at the back of the neck and the lower part ties around the waist at the back. When the cape is removed, one has a plain, sleeveless tennis frock.

On Women's Choice of the Cello

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fashions alter and are revived even in music, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, wife of the conductor, has pointed out in connection with the recent announcement that the French Government has again made available the Royal Palace at Fontainebleau as a summer home and school of music, exclusively for the use of a limited group of American music students.

Of the women who have planned to go to Fontainebleau and take advantage of the offer there have been a number who are interested in studying advance courses in the violoncello, Mrs. Damrosch says. This selection shows a revival in feminine fashions as interesting historically as the revival of the Empress Eugenie hat recently.

While it is not generally known, the predecessor to the violoncello, the viola da gamba, was a favorite instrument for ladies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries In the homes of the rich then, and among court ladies as well, playing this big instrument that looks so unfeminine to many, was considered an elegant accomplishment The much smaller violin was deemed unsuitable. This viola da gamba, often made elegant and rich with carving and inlay, was so popular an instrument that there are portraits by Dutch and Flemish painters showing luxuriously dressed and coiffured women entertaining a small group of friends with their music, or sitting quietly, with the instrument at their knees, taking lessons from their masters.

With the high development of the feminine graces and charms in that period, the music of the viola da gamba was believed to be unusually appropriate to women because the music was gentle, soft and with a quality that made more of sweetness than strength. In that romantic period the forerunner to the violoncello seemed to them to have that "sympathy" which was valued as one of the most desirable of feminine graces.

In the days when the Château at Fontainebleau was a favorite royal refuge, it was considered a necessary part of a man or woman's culture to play an instrument as well as to be able to understand and enjoy the court music.

National Council of Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLUB women who attend the International Congress of the National Council of Women, to be held in Chicago this summer from July 16 to 22, will be able to travel there by air. Mrs. Marie K. Brown, of the woman's department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who heads the council's transportation committee, has appointed to her committee Miss Ruth Nichols, relief pilot with the New York and New England Airways. The steamship, however, has not altogether relinquished its briny charm in favor of its air-riding rival, and will appeal to many as a pleasant approach to their destination. This form of travel will be represented by Mrs. Julius K. Freeman, who heads the travel bureau of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. Mrs. Brown herself is organizing plans for a rail special for foreign women who come to the congress, and which will permit them to stop over in the capital of the United States.

* * *

In the effort to secure the interest of foreign governments in sending representatives to the International Congress, the National Council of Women acknowledges gratefully the assistance given by the Postal Telegraph Company.

Poland was one of the first countries to announce its intention to send a delegation. This will be composed largely of women writers, and Mary Sapyvko, eminent Polish novelist, is serving as secretary of this group. An exhibition of books and magazines, written and edited by Polish women will be on display throughout the congress.

The keynote address at the congress will present "A New Ideal for Society." This point of departure is praised by Dr. Otto Neurath of Vienna, member of the Board of International Industrial Relations Institute, and for many years a warm friend of women's progress. He says, "This is the first time in my experience that a woman's organization does not take as its point of departure primarily woman herself, but with great discrimination begins the task by general orientation with reference to the whole social and economic situation."

The National Council of Women had a membership approximating 5,000,000, and this membership has been further increased by the entrance of five new member organizations. These are the Woman's League of the Synagogue of America, Hadassah, United Order of True Sisters, National Woman's Party, and Women's National Aeronautical Association.

The flavor of spinach is greatly improved by adding sugar, a little less than the amount of salt used, while cooking.

Spreading Club News

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS AN "extra curricula" activity would it not be a good idea for rural club women to outline a letter which they might send to their urban club sisters just now, before the touring season gets into full swing? In such a letter a word of welcome could be included to those who might be passing through any club towns at any time during the summer; a little information about off the main line trails would be appreciated; something about historical or particularly interesting places in the country, and, in a pleasant, but understandable, manner a hint might be dropped concerning the problems which confront rural women when their roads, yards and groves are over-run with tourists.

Some rural clubs, have, I have been told, let it be known, either by letter or through the columns of the state club bulletin, that their clubhouse would be open to visiting club women on certain days throughout the summer, and that someone would be there to greet them. Such a friendly gesture has in it unlimited possibilities for exchange of club ideas and for enlarged acquaintanceships. It might be carried further, and light refreshments served on open house days might add to the funds of the club treasury.

* * *

A column in the state bulletin devoted to giving the names of club women who have moved from one town to another will be a medium for introducing club women who are strangers. In one bulletin the heading of such a column is, "Make These Women Welcome." Such items follow as, "Mrs. So-and-So, who has been a member of the Brownsville Woman's Club, has moved to Goffstown." If the club members mentioned have been particularly active in any line of club work, mention is sometimes made of that fact. In such a way new club affiliations are quickly and easily made.

* * *

Mention was recently made, in this column, of the value to clubs of having a report, at some future meeting, of radio programs which members have heard during the summer. There are a number of instances, which have come to our attention, of organized groups gathering for the purpose of studying subjects which are outlined over the radio. Of course the musical instruction which is given by Walter Damrosch is one of the best known of such programs.

The Home Economics Department of the New Jersey State Agricultural College and the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, through its American Home Department, have devised series of radio talks and have offered definite suggestions for organizing study groups to listen to them.

The first of these programs was given as a group of four lessons, one in each week of last November. The four talks all centered around the one general topic of "Satisfactory Low Cost Food."

An enrollment card was furnished to every listener and a sheet for registering the attendance was in charge of a leader in each group.

The talks were but 15 minutes long and then each group enjoyed a discussion period. One can imagine that many of them lingered to try the recipes suggested.

These radio groups were so systematically organized that the college and federation had the names of every woman in the state who was a member of any group. They proved to be very popular, especially in small towns where there was no club. This may be a factor in spreading club news and enlisting further interest in the carrying out of organized activities.

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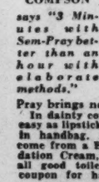

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Address.....

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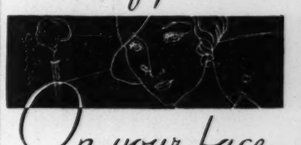

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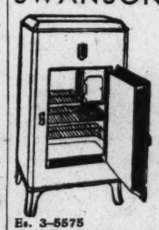
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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

What Better for a Knapsack

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS, stepping jauntily to the breakfast table with the smile on his lips and the song in his heart which are so characteristic of the venerable squirrel (both before and after breakfast), stopped in amazement. "What is this, my dear?" he said, lifting from the table a curious mixture of small straps and a pouch. "That, my dear, is your Grandfather Scroggins's knapsack," said Mrs. S. through the pleasant aroma of a large bowl of cereal. "Grandfather Scroggins!" said the illustrious grandson. He picked up the knapsack and spread out the straps, studying them carefully. "He used it to carry things," said Mrs. S.

Her husband's eyes snapped. "I remember! I remember!" he said. "On his back!"

"Just," said Mrs. Scroggins. "And I thought you might like to use it."

Mr. Scroggins showed his delight by immediately fastening the straps about himself. He tugged and pulled and buckled. Something was not quite as it should be. Instead of dropping into place on his back, the pouch part of the knapsack hung around his neck and down over his chest. He sat down to table, chuckling, chortling, gloating, and hurrumphing. The pouch almost fell into his cereal.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Why Not Fill It?" Said Fib.

"No, no," said his tidy wife. "Don't carry the cereal away in it." Mr. Scroggins laughed and laughed. "I'll fix it," said his wife, and with a few deft twists and pats and pulls she had the knapsack snugly on her husband's back.

"Heigh ho!" said he, and ate up all his cereal. After breakfast he helped wipe the dishes, twisting around every minute or two so that he might be sure the knapsack still was there. It was. After helping about the house, the spry squirrel put on his high silk hat, took his cane, and went forth.

Florrie, the pompous pigeon, met him on Holmes Walk. She winked at the knapsack prodigiously.

"It was Grandfather's," said Scroggins proudly hunching his shoulders. "I like it."

Fib flew up violently. The knapsack sent him into twitters and flutters.

"Why not fill it?" said Fib.

Scroggins shouted and waved his cane. "The very thing," he said. "But with what?"

"Papers," said Fib, flying at a heap of them.

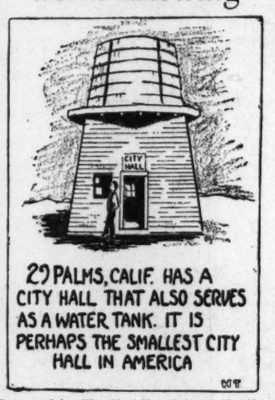
Scroggins examined the proposition carefully.

"No," he said. "I've got the idea." He hurried off to a forsythia bush and plucked a pawful of the golden bells. He put them in the knapsack. Then he picked up some red-budding maple twigs and put them in. Then he hurried home.

"Take it off," he said to Mrs. Scroggins. She took it off. "Dump it out," he said. And she dumped out on the table the forsythia blooms and the maple buds.

"What nicer for a knapsack!" she exclaimed.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess-O-Jig No. 17

Published: April 5

Answer: Amelia Earhart

C. R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
A. Rexroth, New York City.
Mrs. F. Miller, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. I. B. Erskine, Malden, Mass.
Mr. F. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. W. Watters, Douglaston, L. I.
C. N. Rogers, New York City.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Miss E. G. Downes, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. E. Balmforth, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. J. Waite, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. N. R. Bray, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. E. Kuether, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
M. Waldron, New York City.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. Ransom, Janesville, Wis.
J. E. Herrimann, Chicago.
Mrs. B. Bundock, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonto, N. Y.
Miss E. B. Harclerode, Harrisburg, Penns.
Mrs. M. H. Macdonald, Garden City, Mich.
Mrs. R. J. Templeton, Hamden, Conn.
Mrs. M. A. Gross, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
A. G. Sturgis, Detroit.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
F. P. Atwood, Milo, Maine.
Mrs. C. W. Woods, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
W. P. Chittick, Toronto.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. R. Brauch, Kansas City, Mo.
N. F. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.
The Schierecks, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Miss F. Christenson, Oshkosh, Wis.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
L. Wood, College Park, Md.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Z. Esmiel, Gary, Ind.
J. C. Bush, Roaring Spring, Penna.
C. Oberg, Stoughton, Wis.
Miss F. J. Stevenson, Toronto.
F. H. White Jr., Newton Center, Mass.
Mrs. P. Hart, Aberdeen, S. D.
C. K. Ruhl, Toledo, Ohio.
G. Wilhite, Corwich, Iowa.
Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Seattle.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
J. R. Aitkenhead, New York City.
Miss D. Astill, Salem, Ore.
Miss E. M. Wright, Los Angeles.
J. Newman, San Francisco.
M. Rose, Alameda, Calif.
J. W. Fuld, Hailey, Idaho.
Mrs. A. S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. G. Letroy, Vancouver, B. C.
B. T. Search, Billings, Mont.
M. H. Dewell, West Haven, Conn.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
E. M. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
F. E. Streeter, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. C. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. N. H. Ross, Miles City, Mont.
J. Von Roth, New Orleans.
Miss M. Moore, Los Angeles.
Mrs. A. Coffey, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. L. Griffin, Cedar City, Utah.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
B. Shorett, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
G. Andrew, Danbury, Conn.
H. D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
B. Courtney, West Fork, Ark.
H. C. Stough, Ouray, Colo.
H. Quinn, West Haven, Conn.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
Mrs. N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF THOU wilt thyself be borne with, bear also with another.

—THOMAS A KEMPIS

In Lighter Vein

Barrie's Wrong Hunch

Many years ago Charles Frohman, great showman of the theater's yesterday, went to London to talk new plays with Barrie. He found the Scotsman in a trading mood.

"I have written two plays," Barrie informed Frohman. "One of them is certain to lose money, but nevertheless I want it produced.

"If you will produce it for me I will let you do the other play, and you needn't pay me royalties until you have recovered your losses on the first production.

"The second play I have written with the idea of making money. I feel certain it will be a great success."

No one remembers the name of the play which was sure to be a success. It ran two weeks only. The play that was sure to lose money has become rather well known under the title of "Peter Pan."—*Labor.*

Pearson's

Wife (to husband, a Covent Garden porter): "Did you bring that dozen eggs I asked for?"

Husband: "Yus, there's one in each basket. I don't believe in putting all me eggs in one basket."

Puzzled

Grade I was having a lesson on birds.

After some discussion the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open the cans?"—*Christian Advocate.*

Adjustable

"I see an inventor has got up a chair that can be adjusted into a thousand different positions."

"I don't see what such a chair would be good for."

"It is intended for the small boy to sit on when he goes to church."

— *Pathfinder.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Virtue has gone out of me" in Luke 8:46 (R. E. G.)—While the Way-shower spoke in Aramaic, the Greek words in the manuscript and a literal rendering follow: *dynamin* ("a power"—the Greek word being the root of our "dynamite") *exelthousan* ("went out") *apo* ("from") *emou* ("me").

The Revised Version has it: "for I perceived that power had gone forth from me."

Moffatt: "I felt that power had passed from me."

Young: "for I knew power having gone forth from me."

Rotherham: "I took note of power gone forth from me."

Weymouth: "for I feel that power has gone forth from me."

Goodspeed: "for I know that power passed from me."

Modern English New Testament: "for I perceived that power had gone out from me."

Twentieth Century New Testament: "I was myself conscious of a demand upon my powers."

Most ("Subscriber")—The correspondent refers the following sentence to the Word a Day for criticism:

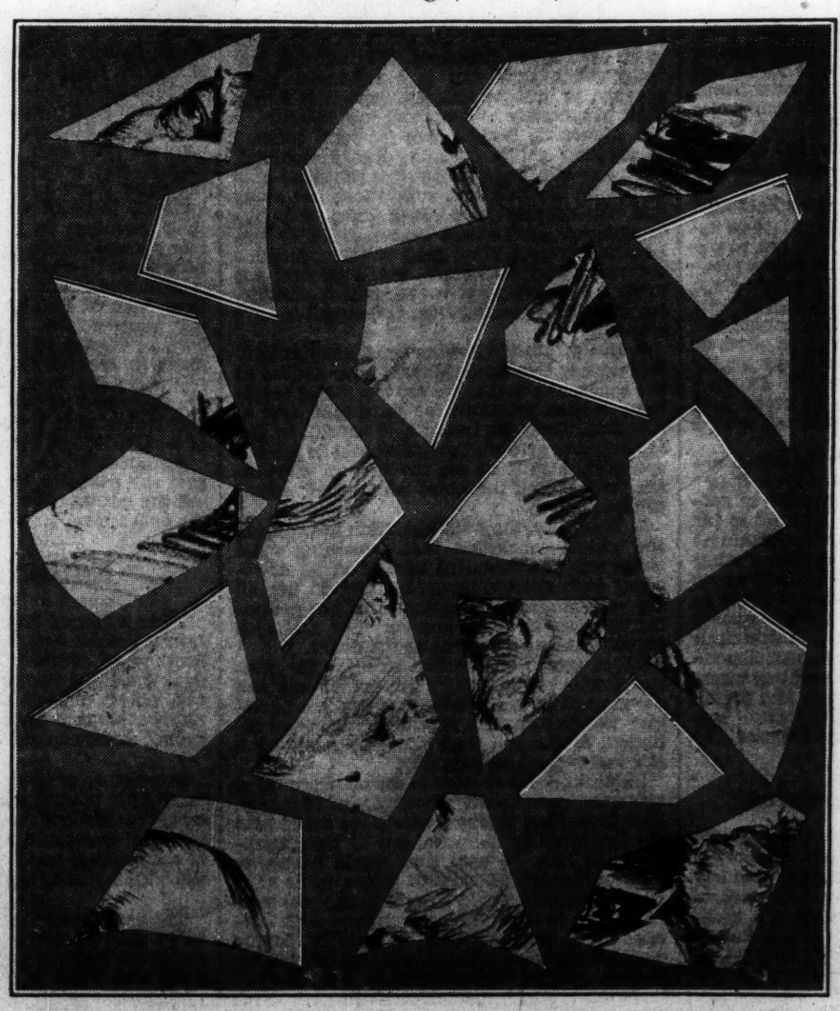
> The location was enough to send the imagination of most any real estate man soaring.

He adds:

> It is the use of "most" which I question. I have always supposed that "most" is the superlative form of "much" ("much," "more," "most"). To use it as a substitute for "almost" appears to me to be incorrect.

Yes, "most" is regarded by Webster's as colloquial or dialectical when used for "almost." But why use even "almost" before "any" in the sentence? Is the sense "well nigh any real estate man" or "nearly any real estate man"? "Almost," if used at all in the sentence, would serve before "enough."

Guess-O-Jig (No. 21)



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 21."

Come Play

Circle Pass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN THE lovely month of May." I remember playing a piece by that name on the piano when I was quite a little girl. I liked to play it—even when it wasn't May. Somehow it made me feel that every month was lovely, though perhaps not in just the same way that May is—because of course no month can be just like May. I believe I like May and October almost the best of all the months. Remember, I said "almost." Which month do you like best of all the year?

Today we are to have our first May Playparty and we're going to Huldah and Mary M——'s in Derby, Colorado. I'm glad you all could come with us because everyone feels so "partyish" these lovely days.

How many of you have ever visited the State of Colorado? It is such an interesting state. What mountains do we see there? Of course you all know about Pikes Peak. What large city is it near, and how far is it from Derby, where Huldah lives? I wish that we had time to land our ship and ride up to the top of the Peak, or it would be even more fun to climb up, wouldn't it?

Why, there is Huldah's house, and the children are all waving flags just like the Welcome Flag on the roof. We surelyy couldn't miss their house, could we, with so many flags waving?

Hello, Huldah and Mary! Hello, Betty Jane, Elaine, Mary Lou, Stanley, Kenneth and Donald. Before we begin to play I do want to thank Huldah for her nice appreciative letter. It was written so clearly and the ages of the children so helpful, and it was nice to know how much you enjoy the games and that you are looking forward to more. Thank you, Huldah!

Our game for today is called Circle Pass, and we'll play it out of doors, though it will be nice to play indoors, especially in school. We'll make a circle. If there are a great many children playing as there might be in school, you can make several circles with about eight in each circle.

Donald or Stanley, have you a large handkerchief? A girl's hanky is rather small for this game. Thank you, Donald. Of course we could use a girl's hanky or an apple or an eraser (in school) or anything we wish, but we'll use Donald's nice new handkerchief today.

When I give the signal, start passing the handkerchief around to the right. Everyone must take it and pass it on to the next person—but—my advice is to get rid of it quickly because when I blow the whistle, whoever has the handkerchief or whoever touched it last has to put his right hand up in the air—and keep it there all through the game—passing it the next time with his left hand only. Then we start passing it again. If the same person gets caught a second time he must raise his right foot off the floor and stand on one foot (left foot) the rest of the game. And the third time he gets caught with it he puts up his left hand and the hankerchief is passed in front of him because he hasn't a free hand to take it and only one foot to stand on.

This game gets quite funny after a while and it's really quite exciting—trying not to get caught with the handkerchief. The very smallest as well as the very biggest get an equal amount of fun.

Good-by, Huldah and Mary—Good-by, everyone. We've had a pleasant time and we hope you'll enjoy Circle Pass as much as Sardines and School Days, though it is quite different.

Next week Miss Clara D——. of Dallas, Texas, is having a Playparty for her piano class, and we're going to play a musical game.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

The Customer Gets the Job

(Toronto Daily Star)

Toronto

WHILE governments are in a huddle chatting about inflation, gold standard and bimetallism, and looking for a way out from "the world crisis," T. M. Roberts is going about the immediate solution to the whole problem in his own way and in his own time. His system, in tabloid form, is something of the old-time barn-raising and sawing bee, with a dash of technocracy thrown in. He says "it's a swell system and you don't need a degree in finance to put it over, either."

Mr. Roberts, with his father and brother, own a dairy out Danforth way. Last year they needed a new stable. Instead of letting the contract, he called in all his unemployed customers, whether they owed him money or not, and put them to work. He got the stable.

Last January, Mr. Roberts decided an addition to the plant was needed. In about three weeks the plant will be finished—100 per cent customer built. Seven hundred unemployed heads of families, who drink the well-known brand will have worked upon it. Plumbers, laborers, bricklayers, carpenters and members of almost every known trade are listed among Mr. Roberts's unemployed customers. It looked like a barn-raising when the writer called around. The only thing lacking was a slogan nailed to a post "The Customer Gets the Job"—a new-world revision to the threadbare cry "The customer is always right."

"I hire nobody but customers," he said. "It wouldn't be fair. I pay them 50 cents an hour—for unskilled labor. And skilled labor the ordinary union wages. I aim to give every unemployed customer at least two days work."

"How many unemployed customers have you?" "About a thousand out of 6000—one in every six."

From a business man's point of view, Mr. Roberts admits the scheme may be all wrong. "Hard-headed business men came in before I started and told me I was foolish to do it," he said. "But I told them I had money to spend—and I figured this was the time to spend it." Even the big dairy machines are being put in by unemployed customers with just one expert from the manufacturers to superintend.

"I admit it costs more money," Mr. Roberts says with a happy grin. "Take the stable. I had nearly 1300 customers working on that for two months. I don't use steam shovels or any machinery like that. It cost me $1400 for the excavation alone."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Passing the Handkerchief.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The "new deal"—
was revealed in another manner recently in Moscow, Idaho, when, much to the surprise and chagrin of local schoolboys, a girl walked off with the championship in the school marbles tournament.

From 2500 to 50,000—
since 1910 is the population jump of Dearborn, Mich.

Our punctuation system—
was developed by Aldus Manutius, an Italian printer and scholar.

The Tower of London moves—
up and down with the tide about one-thousandth of an inch.

Self-starters—
were first used successfully on cars in 1911.

Nearly 230 comic strips—
now appear in United States newspapers.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: In order to reach the understanding ear of all the nation's peoples, Russian talkies must be made in 47 different languages. Directors over there must be polyglottons for punishment.

Utica (Mich.) Sentinel: Glorious 1933—the year we closed our schools and opened our saloons.

Boston Herald: Now is the time to say farewell to depression with a lot of good buys.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A New Deal in Tariffs

"THE stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner." It is less than a year since the United States publicly intimated that it would accept an invitation to join in a world conference to promote economic recovery on the understanding that such a meeting "would have nothing to do with war debts, reparations, disarmament, or any other purely economic subjects."

This curious classification in Secretary Stimson's statement of May 31, 1932, omitted tariffs as a purely economic subject. But when in August the United States accepted the League of Nations' invitation it was on the specific condition that the American delegates would not even talk about tariff *rates*. By some hocus-pocus of hair-splitting they were not required to withdraw when the conferees should reach the agenda subject of tariff *policy*. It was necessary that the Economic Conference should be permitted to discuss some economic subjects.

Then came the New Deal. And the adjustment of tariffs—policy and rates—became the corner stone of American foreign policy. The appointment of Senator Cordell Hull, the Democrats' outstanding advocate of tariffs by agreement, as Secretary of State indicated what was coming. In the news of the last week the new policy has begun to arrive.

The MacDonald-Herriot-Roosevelt conversations developed general agreement upon the need to moderate tariffs. The talks between Canada's Prime Minister and the President looked especially in the direction of extending to both sides of a particularly invisible national boundary the reciprocal trade which seems so natural and advantageous across the borders of states and provinces. The statement issued by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Roosevelt promised "a search for means to increase the exchange of commodities between our two countries."

Next London reports that a proposal has been made that the nations join in a tariff truce for the duration of the World Economic Conference. The proposer is none other than Mr. Norman Davis, America's official-unofficial ambassador at large. And now France has accepted an American invitation to declare an armistice on economic warfare immediately.

The heart of the Roosevelt tariff policy is the proposal to grant freer entry to certain foreign goods in return for similar favors to American products.

The principal obstacle to this effort is the belief that a nation gains only by selling. And there is of course danger in opening the door to foreign goods which are produced cheaply enough to undersell domestic producers. In some cases this domestic enterprise is an uneconomic type of production, made possible only by the tariff subsidy. Yet it has been built up under government protection, and cannot suddenly be left unprotected.

America might have been so absurd as to insist upon growing its own rubber. Tariff walls could have been raised high enough to finance rubber production in hothouses. It would not have been as good business as trading automobiles which it produces best to the Dutch Indies for rubber which they produce best. But if the attempt had been made it would not be right to suddenly knock down the wall around the hothouses.

Some day we may hope for an enlightened policy which will let nations concentrate as individuals do, each on his own specialties, to the advantage of all. And if there is to be any great progress made with reciprocal tariffs some steps must be taken in that direction. At least nations should begin to recognize that they cannot sell without taking payment ultimately in goods or services. And the United States in particular should realize that it can collect the $25,000,000,000 it has lent abroad only in goods. And it should begin to consider how it can accept payment.

There are certain kinds of goods which are not competitive; products the United States does not produce or does not produce in sufficient quantity. Since America has not so far gone in for hothouses, imports of rubber ruin no domestic producers. And there are many other products in similar position. Indeed only about 10 per cent of American imports are listed as directly competitive. Certainly it would appear that in the remaining large area of American trade closer study would disclose noncompetitive or only partially competitive sectors where rates could be lowered immediately and profitable exchanges with other countries encouraged. This is the hope in the new deal for tariffs.

Let Them Please Themselves

DID Thackeray tell the truth about Becky Sharp? Was Shakespeare absolutely straightforward in his account of Hamlet? These questions are raised in a lively debate that has taken place in the columns of a widely-read English weekly between a well-known reviewer and a no less well-known novelist.

The reviewer asserted that the novelist had been prejudiced against one of his characters in a certain story, making the character say and do things which he really would not have said or done. To which the novelist replied that he invented the character, that he was therefore the only person who knew anything about it, and that if he said that it did a certain thing—well then, it did. But the undaunted reviewer maintained that characters in fiction have an independent existence of their own, and that the novelist is merely their historian, a historian who can make mistakes about them just as ordinary historians can make mistakes about actual people.

Probably most playwrights and novelists would agree with the reviewer. Pirandello, for example, is so sure of the existence of his characters that on one famous occasion he sent six of them looking for an author. Everybody is aware of the degree to which Dickens regarded the people in his stories as real friends. In the same way Sir Harry Johnston wrote a sequel to "Dombey and Son," taking the view that, just as Macaulay and Lecky tell the story of different periods of English history, so Dickens had told the tale of one part of the Dombey family's life only, and he himself was telling the story of another.

Even the casual reader will admit that there is a good deal of truth lying at the back of this sort of argument. A character cannot be arbitrarily made to do just what his author would like him to do in accordance with the development of the plot. When the author has imagined a character, he can, if his story is to be convincing, make him do only such things as an actual human being of the same type would do in the same circumstances. In this sense, the things the character does and says are settled by the character itself, not by the author.

There are two reasons, it might be plausibly maintained, why Hamlet did not immediately obey his father's command, of which the fact that if he had done so there would have been no play is considerably the less important. The chief reason is, of course, that such a man as Hamlet is supposed to be would inevitably have hesitated as Hamlet did.

It is clear the liberty of characters in fiction to please themselves and not their authors must be defended at all costs.

The President and Prices

THERE is a widespread uneasiness about inflation today. On all sides people are protesting that they cannot grasp the meaning of legislation designed to allow the President to devaluate the dollar by as much as one-half. Many wonder what good can result from a bill which called forth such bitter opposition from the highly respected Senator Glass. Others fear a decline in the value of their own fixed incomes.

A brief analysis of the exact monetary situation in which the Administration finds itself may help to allay anxiety and to promote an understanding of the President's purposes.

1. The object of inflation, as a move to reverse the downward spiral of deflation, is to raise prices.

2. Prices are increased by bringing about an increase in the "effective use" of money (not just the quantity in existence). If one dollar is spent for every unit of goods sold, the price per unit is obviously $1. If twice the number of dollars change hands when the same number of units of goods is sold, simple mathematics will show that the price per unit has risen to $2.

3. The mere creation of bank credit through the contemplated open market operations of the Federal Reserve Banks will not bring about "effective use" of the checks by which that credit is spent, unless the banks are willing to lend it. But even though only the stronger banks are open today, they are still afraid of runs; they will not lend freely until they are convinced that no unfortunate incidents could shake the present confidence and revive the panicky fears of their depositors.

4. The mere printing of new paper currency will not bring about "effective use" of that currency, unless the people actually spend and respend it. But people have not yet manifested willingness to spend and respend, for they think still that prices are going to stay down or go even lower. Obviously, they will not buy today what they can buy tomorrow more cheaply, or just as cheaply, especially where their incomes are reduced and jobs insecure.

5. Therefore, leaders look for some method of creating actual spending and respending, some way of bringing about this "effective use" of money. To this end, suggestions are made and experiments tried along lines of public expenditure, such as the Tennessee Valley reclamation project, state road building, municipal renovizing campaigns, etc. Proposals are made for various sorts of government subsidizing of private construction, which will involve spending.

6. But within the last weeks, the majority of experienced economic thinkers have arrived at the conclusion that there are two major objections to such proposals for starting a wave of spending. They are not sizable enough in the aggregate to give the needed impact to general spending. Also they are too slow in starting, and in reaching the point where their effects can be realized.

7. Therefore, the Administration has come to the logical conclusion that something more is needed. The President has called for emergency legislation empowering him to use all the various means of waging inflation: providing increases in credit and currency, and even reducing the gold content of the dollar.

These are to enable him to make in effect this simple statement: "I am empowered and determined to use whatever means are necessary to bring about a reasonable degree of inflation, to the end that prices be raised by a fair and reasonable amount."

This statement of itself is calculated to bring about the long-sought "effective use" of money. Individuals and business executives would take the President at his word, out of their confidence in him. At once they would hasten to take advantage of bargain prices while they lasted. Industry would borrow from more willing banks, to stock their warehouses with low-cost goods and supplies. A wave of buying would start prices upward, inspired by nothing but the determined statement of the President.

In other words, the President has asked for the most complete authority from Congress, so that he can announce without fear of public disbelief, that prices are to go up. With that announcement made, the public will do the rest, and the President in all probability will not find it necessary to fall back on the more radical inflationary measures.

It is evident that the President is asking for full powers so that Congress cannot, and he may not, have to use them.

The Assassination in Peru

THE most active political opposition to the Sanchez Cerro régime in Peru has come from the Aprista Party, whose leader and founder, Haya de la Torre, was defeated in the last election. Despite the cautious comments of the press associations, a member of this party appears to be responsible for the assassination of President Luis Sanchez Cerro. Enlightened or unenlightened governments, whether liberal or conservative, can hardly be blamed for disliking a party whose very name suggests, if not violent, at best unconstitutional, methods of realizing its ideals and program. The Asociación Popular Revolucionaria Americana—whence the name Apra or A. P. R. A.—though organized for a continental push, was strongest in Peru, where it has become a strong national party.

The election of Sanchez Cerro may not have been fair. The Apra may have had just cause for feeling that it had been defrauded at the polls and the President may have been too severe and harsh with its members—many are in prison or exile, others have disappeared. But the Apristas did offer great provocation and he did have problems of a magnitude to test the talents of a genius. There may be no complete defense of his national and international policies, but there is none at all for the person or persons responsible for his assassination.

With gratifying promptness the Cabinet of Peru immediately chose Maj.-Gen. Oscar Benavides Acting President. General Benavides has served in this capacity before and is an experienced statesman, diplomat and soldier. Until recently he has been Peruvian Minister in London. He was called back to Lima to assume the leadership of the troops being used in the undeclared war against Colombia, but hope has been expressed that he will be opposed to carrying it forward. It is also known that he disliked the stern repressive measures used against the Apristas. General Benavides is characterized as being moderate and conservative. He comes into power in trying times and under unfavorable circumstances. These, however, increase his opportunities and the sympathy of the friends of Peru. An international policy of peace and an internal policy of tolerance should do much to restore stability in a land that has had its full share of trouble since the overthrow of President Leguia in 1930.

Only One Answer

ONE out of every ten persons in the United States is a Negro. What is being done to further the development of approximately 12,000,000 people living side by side with the rest of Americans?

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, feels that the educational facilities offered the Negro are still "neglected and ungenerous." Speaking recently in behalf of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., an institution devoted to the higher education of Negroes, Dr. Angell declared:

> Our generation has come to believe in the obligation we owe to the Negro. If from no other reason than from pure selfishness, the white people must realize that they must provide the Negro with leaders from within the Negro race, and these leaders can only be furnished through education.

Great strides in the field of elementary education for Negroes have been made. In 1915 there were only ninety-one high schools for the race; now there are more than 1000. The fact that so many are receiving a partial education calls for intellectual leadership within the ranks of the Negro race itself, and on such leadership the cultural and, indeed, the material progress of the Negro depends.

There are today in America about 21,000 Negro college graduates. In a population of 12,000,000, there is great need for many more. To their credit it is recorded that a large proportion of that number work with and for their own people. Statistics prove their excellence as citizens. They own twice as many homes, buy better goods, maintain higher standards of living than those lacking their educational advantage. They prove the practical benefit of their training; in proportion eight times as many Negro college graduates are employed as noncollege Negroes.

Economic conditions press hard upon institutions such as Fisk University. They are being met courageously. At Fisk the work goes on because drastic, self-sacrificing cuts have been made in salaries of the faculty and all frills frowned upon. Fisk and similar Negro schools are supported largely by private philanthropy. Any reduction in the scope of their work would be a calamity not confined to the Negro race.

Significantly, James Weldon Johnson, author, poet and educator, says, "The Negro might well ask the nation, 'How do you want us?' to which the only answer is as educated citizens."

Editorial Notes

When Edouard Herriot, former and perhaps future French Premier, presents "The Life of Beethoven," of which he is the author, to William Woodin, American Secretary of the Treasury, who is himself a composer, it would certainly seem that harmony is to be expected in Franco-American relations.

The women of Pittsburgh could not persuade unæsthetic advertisers not to paint their signs on big rocks along scenic Ohio River Boulevard, but they could and did plant ivy at the base of the boulders and leave it to nature to decide what the highway shall look like in the future.

The paradox of the monetary situation seems to be that by decreasing the content of the dollar the President may increase the contentment with which it is regarded.

The return of the bicycle to popularity may be due to the fact that so many people desire to combine a sense of safety with the thrill of rounding a corner on two wheels.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Not Leadership, but Coöperation

THE world needs economic leadership, says Mr. J. L. Garvin, the brilliant editor of the London Observer, and he goes on to suggest that the needed leadership is in the custody of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

As to the need of world leadership, few will hold any doubt; as to its possibility, and particularly the possibility of its being exercised by an American President, doubt will be general and justifiable. There was never so great an opportunity for world leadership as that presented to Woodrow Wilson at the end of the World War. The nations of Europe were prostrate, "bled white," essentially bankrupt.

While gratitude is a negligible quantity in international relations, the victors could not but appreciate the fact that their triumph, though not wholly due to American participation, was at least made certain and greatly expedited by it. And if, as the cynical proverb has it, "Gratitude is a lively sense of favors yet to come," there was every reason why the nations gathered in Paris in 1919, and already looking to American friendship and money for their ultimate reconstruction, should have been swayed largely by that sentiment.

The United States was never so powerful, relatively and absolutely, as at that moment. Its armies were the greatest in the world and scarcely scarred by battle; its navy was first on the seas; its Treasury and the storehouses of its people were full to bursting; its President was a man of the loftiest ideals and towering intellect. Yet in the Peace Conference American leadership signally failed in all except the imposition of the Covenant of the League of Nations upon a doubting Europe.

It was the irony of fate that the nation which originated and established the League should have repudiated it. But the failure of American leadership in the Peace Conference was already apparent before the rumbling of the senatorial revolt against the Wilson policies had reached Paris.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, a shrewd observer of the progress of the conference, laid, perhaps, undue stress upon the personal weaknesses of the President as explaining this failure. "The President was like a nonconformist minister, perhaps a Presbyterian," he wrote. "He could have preached a sermon on any of them [his propositions], or have addressed a stately prayer to the Almighty for their fulfillment; but he could not frame their concrete application to the actual state of Europe. . . . Thus day after day, week after week, he allowed himself to be closeted, unsupported, unadvised and alone with men much wiser than himself, in situations of supreme difficulty, where he needed for success every description of resource, fertility and knowledge."

Issue may perhaps be taken with Mr. Keynes's picture of a Wilson alone and unsupported at Paris. It ignores too completely Colonel House and the encyclopedic "Inquiry." But that American leadership was thwarted by the shrewder tactics of Clemenceau and Lloyd George is a mere matter of history. Had it not been so the present situation in Germany, the problem of the Danzig Corridor, and the unrest in southeastern Europe would probably not exist today to vex the world.

* * *

It is just as well to be realistic in a matter of this sort. Many of the conditions that contributed to American leadership in 1919 are lacking today. Neither in military nor naval force is the United States now preëminent. Instead of facing a Europe half of which had been aided in its fight for self-preservation, America now confronts one group of states resentful of her claims for money lent, and another group ascribing much of their ill-fortune since the war to Wilson's failure to enforce his "Fourteen Points." And as for the Treasury and the storehouses of the people, the less said the better. Potentially powerful as is the United States, it is ill-equipped today to exercise a world leadership—certainly to seize it against any concerted opposition.

International coöperation rather than leadership by any one nation is what is necessary to extricate the world from its present slough of despond. Its position today is due largely to national self-sufficiency and vainglory. Exaggerated nationalism expressed in tariffs, trade wars, exchange rivalries and the like is responsible for the world-wide depression. A struggle for leadership with all the national prestige which such preeminence would imply would complicate, if not wholly defeat, the work of the pending economic conference.

It is not that he, or his country, might dominate that conference that led President Roosevelt to invite visits from governmental leaders the world over, but rather a desire that when the conference should meet there should be at least a group of delegates informed as to international needs and with some knowledge of what their associates desired to see done. Asserted leadership by any country would be fatal. A readiness to go along with the other fellows, to see their viewpoints, and to make every effort to get into harmony with them, is what will be requisite to success.

If the United States, Great Britain and the British Commonwealths can find a position for common acceptance, their coöperation will be worth more than possible leadership by any single nation.

Tom "Retires"

"IN RECOGNITION of your long services." With these words in his ears, Old Tom closed the office door. For a time he stood like one dazed. Sixty years of toil he had given to his firm, and now, like an old horse, he was being put out to grass. He must make way for quicker, smarter hands.

He went back to his bench, his bench for over fifty years—his, no longer. There were the familiar tools, and a part of a machine still to be finished.

Tom picked up his interrupted work. This was the last of many hundreds that he had turned out. They were still in use, many of them, all over the country and abroad, indispensable to tradesmen and public alike.

Well, his work had been useful: his years had not been wasted. He had worked well or his firm would not have kept him for sixty years.

One last look round, and the door, for him, had closed the last time.

"Good-by, Bill. Good-by, Joe."

"Good-by, Tom, and all the best."

* * *

Tom awoke with a start. The sun was bright and high. With a gasp he tumbled out of bed and reached for his clothes. The alarm had failed, or he had overslept. How had he come to do that? He might lose his—

But then memory came back. He had no job; he was finished, he thought darkly, a "back number," "on the scrap heap."

He went down to breakfast. That brought up new problems that he must discuss with Alice. He had his small pension from the firm. His children had been good to him. He had done his best for them, educated them, and they had been grateful in return. The house was his own. Alice was strong and active, and with the help of a lodger or two, they could keep up their end.

"Tom," called Alice, "don't sit moping there. Now you've a bit of time on your hands, I'd be glad to get some gardening done."

Tom looked out the window at the desolate stretch of ground; the grass straggling, the beds choked with weeds, and untidy with dead flowers. Recently he had not felt like bothering much with gardening after his day's work. But now there came creeping back memories of prizes he had won for his chrysanthemums, geraniums, and celery.

He went out, and stood in the winter sunshine. The old ambition stirred, opened its eyes, and peeped out. The scrap-heap problem, for the time being, was shelved.

* * *

With a sigh of contentment Tom sat down at the table. It was three months since his "retirement," yet his hands still spoke of toil.

"Well, my lad," said Alice, "you've worked hard today. Never mind, here's your slippers. Miss Powell will be home soon."

Yes it was true! Every day brought its own labor: every minute seemed occupied. In fact, he often had to work overtime.

The lawn was trim, the garden dug ready for the next planting. There was Mrs. Grace's gramophone to be repaired, and "Spud" White to see about some seed potatoes, and Miss Powell's bicycle needed attention.

He liked Miss Powell. She enlivened the whole house. He hadn't quite liked the idea of a teacher for a lodger: they knew too much. But Miss Powell had turned out a brick. Liked a bit of fun too.

Tom picked out a thin slice of bread and butter. Finished? He should think not. In fact, he was only just beginning. The world, with its joys and interests—yes, and work—had stood still and waited until he was free.

D. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Costly Bargains"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest the editorial entitled "Costly Bargains," published in the issue of March 11, and also the letter from Alma Lutz, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the National Women's Party, entitled "Women and the Minimum Wage," which appeared in the Monitor of April 4. Both contributions are of tremendous importance to the industry which I represent—not only to the workers immediately affected by today's exploitative methods, but also to those legitimate employers whose determination to uphold proper working standards places them at a serious disadvantage in competing with sub-standard shops.

One of the projected solutions to this problem, sponsored by the Women's Trade Union League and other forward-looking organizations, is the identifying of all garments made under proper conditions in such a manner that the prospective purchaser will be able to distinguish legitimate merchandise from garments made by producers unwilling to accept adequate standards governing employees. This wholesome idea, of course, requires the participation of retailers, if the benefits of coöperation between legitimate employers and their workers are not to be dissipated.

The sponsors of this movement emphasize the dilemma of the consumer, who, no matter how desirous she may be of encouraging socially-minded producers, is now unable to distinguish the handiwork of the honestly-employed worker from that of the downtrodden victim of the sub-standard shop. At the same time, the mere existence of such a movement, backed as it is with editorial comment of the type here commended, shows that American women are increasingly unwilling to enjoy "bargains" secured at such a devastating sacrifice to worker, employer and investor.

So far as minimum working standards are concerned, I am happy to report that the 140-odd wholesalers and manufacturers of women's coats and suits represented in the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, through our contractual relations with the union, aid in the enforcement of standards far above those as yet proposed in any legislation directed against sub-standard shops. We regard the present multiform campaign against improper working conditions as an eloquent indorsement of our stand that no industry can be stabilized except upon a basis of equity to worker and employer alike.

MAXWELL COPELOF, Executive Director,
Merchants Ladies Garment Association, Inc.
New York.

Lines to "Bottled Morality"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Bottled Morality" impels me to pen the following verses:

As leaders in the noble cause
We beg you
Repress your thirst although it gnaws.
We beg you
To have enough, but not forget
We've only legal beer as yet;
So be a watchful-waiting Wet,
We beg you.

The poor distiller! Help him win,
We beg you.
You'll be repaid with rum and gin.
We beg you
Help the ones who give us brew—
The hungry hordes of barkeeps, too:
Help them organize anew
We beg you.

Until Repeal is really here
We beg you
To reverence the cause of beer.
We beg you—
Father, mother, daughter, son—
Imbibe enough to "have some fun,"
But don't get drunk until we've won,
We beg you.

Teaneck, N. J. STILLMAN C. DAVIS.